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STATISTICAL NOTES

ON THE

PROGRESS OF VICTORIA,

FROM THE

FOUNDATION OF THE COLONY,

(1835—1860).

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By Authority:

JOHN FERRES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

STATISTICAL NOTES

ON THE

PROGRESS OF VICTORIA.

IN presenting the Agricultural Statistics in detail, for the year ending 31st March, 1859, (of which a General Summary was issued by me on the 31st May last, and published in the *Government Gazette*), I take the opportunity of making a few preliminary notes on the progress of Victoria in relation to the increase of its population, the settlement and cultivation of the land, and other matters indicative of the social and material growth of the colony from the date of its foundation in 1835 to the present time.

Agricultural Statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1859.

2. The numerical results arrived at by successive enumerations of the people and other statistical inquiries, are of permanent utility; and, when Victoria shall have become a powerful nation, statesmen, statist, and journalists will appeal, as earnestly at least as they do now, to the valuable data which have resulted from the statistics already secured in this country. But while there always will be those, whose duty compels, or whose inclination leads, them to study for special purposes the heavy columns of figures grouped together in our population and other printed returns; the public generally, having little leisure, and less taste, for minute statistical investigation, will invariably prefer and receive with welcome, authentic summaries of those points of comparison which prove sufficient to convey to them, in regard to the community in which they are interested, an accurate idea of the nature and true rate of its development. I therefore purpose to produce, with as few figures as possible, certain broad instructive facts likely to prove of general utility.

Existing numerical results of permanent value; but further broad points of comparison may prove of general utility.

3. In the "*Statistical Register of Victoria*," published in 1853, the public was placed in possession of a large mass of information not previously accessible to it; but, as I then indicated, many important deficiencies still existed in various tables, owing to certain official records not being obtainable in Melbourne. Statistical Reports had been, of course, regularly transmitted by the Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip to the Governor at Sydney,

Deficiencies in certain official statistics a few years back: but these for the most part now supplied.

but no copies of them could be found here. As I was entrusted, however, in the month of May last year (1858) with a mission from the Victorian Government to that of New South Wales, for the purpose of discovering all legal and other records in any way relating to Victoria, and as I was, through the courtesy of the Sydney authorities, successful, not only in securing a large mass of law documents, affecting private property in this country, but also in bringing over a great quantity of the hitherto missing and unpublished official statistics, I shall have the advantage of being able to make frequent use of the latter both in the present and succeeding reports.

POPULATION.

POPULATION.

Population of Victoria
from foundation of the
Colony (1835).

4. The two colonies from which this country was first peopled had been founded upwards of a generation, when, as is very generally known, in 1835,* their inhabitants learned, with a joyous surprise, of the beauty and fertility of a new territory opened up to them for settlement and commerce, in the District of Port Phillip. The younger of these, Van Diemen's Land, now called Tasmania,† was founded in 1803, and contained in 1836 forty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-five inhabitants (43,895). On the 31st March, 1857, its population had increased to eighty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-two (81,492). In like manner, New South Wales, older than Van Diemen's Land by fifteen years (being founded in 1788), was found to possess in the year 1836 seventy-seven thousand and ninety-six (77,096) inhabitants, and on the 31st March, 1857, not less than two hundred and ninety-five thousand (295,000). But Victoria, during the same interval of less than one and twenty years (1836-1857), had distanced them both. The number of two hundred and twenty-four souls existing in this country in November 1836 had, by the 31st March, 1857, multiplied more than eighteen hundred fold—there being enumerated at that date four hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (410,766) persons; or one hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (115,766) more than the number estimated to be living on the

Population of New South
Wales, Tasmania, and
Victoria, in 1836 and
1857.

* Although the Henty family had made a private settlement at the extreme west of the Colony (Portland) the year before; yet the awakening of the public mind to the advantages of the Port Phillip District as a new country appears to have been mainly due to the adventurous zeal of Batman and Fawkner in 1835 and of Major Mitchell in 1836.

† Van Diemen's Land had been to a slight extent colonised in 1803, but Governor Collins did not reach there till the 19th February, 1804, when he landed in Sullivan's Cove. The ship *Ocean*, in which he arrived, had, as it appears from the date of his last garrison order, sailed from Port Phillip on the 27th January preceding (or three weeks previous). The following is an official record of the imminent risk Victoria once ran of being made a convict settlement. Mr. Hall, in his *Stat. Notes of Tasmania*, from 1804 to 1823, published by authority in 1856, says—"In a garrison order, dated Port Phillip, 31st December, 1803, Colonel Collins, in ordering the loading of the ship *Ocean* to be continued by all hands on the Sunday, stated, 'That it has never been his wish to make the Sabbath any other than a day of devotion and rest, but circumstances compel him to employ it in labor. In this the whole are concerned, since the sooner we are enabled to leave this unpromising and unproductive country, the sooner shall we be able to reap the advantages and enjoy the comforts of a more fertile spot!'" And so the Governor and his convicts shook the dust from their feet, and with happy haste sped away from our shores.

same day in New South Wales; and three hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-four (329,274) in excess, at the same date, of the number of people resident in Tasmania.*

5. According to MS. notes, made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria) the first enumeration of the people of this country was made within a year after the arrival of Batman, (29th May, 1835,) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George*, with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new colony, and he then found, (25th May, 1836,) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or in all one hundred and seventy-seven residents of European origin. This then was the first official census of Port Phillip. The second was made on the 8th November of the same year, 1836, by order of Captain Lonsdale, who, on the 29th of the previous September, arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, Captain Hobson, which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed Police Magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th of the next month (October) the *Stirlingshire*, brig, arrived with the remainder of the government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only (44 males and 3 females), making on the 8th November, 1836, one hundred and eighty-six (186) males and thirty-eight (38) females. Total 224. The third census was taken nearly two years after (12th September, 1838), when it was ascertained the inhabitants had increased to three thousand and eighty (3080) males and four hundred and thirty-one (431) females. Total, 3511.† The fourth census was taken on the 2nd March, 1841. Population, eight thousand two hundred and seventy-four (8274) males, and three thousand four hundred and sixty-four (3464) females. Total, 11,738. The fifth was on the 2nd March, 1846. Population, twenty thousand one hundred and eighty-four (20,184) males and twelve thousand six hundred and ninety-five (12,695) females. Total, 32,879. And the sixth was taken on the 2nd March, 1851.

THE EIGHT CENSUSES OF
VICTORIA, FROM 1836
TO 1857.

First Census, 25th May,
1836.

Second Census, 8th Nov.,
1836.

Third Census, 12th Sept.,
1838.

Fourth Census, 2nd March,
1841.

Fifth Census, 2nd March
1846.

* The population of New South Wales is estimated to have increased from 197,168 at the end of 1851 to 342,062 at the end of 1858. During the same period Tasmania increased her inhabitants from 69,497 to 84,420 : and South Australia (founded in 1836) is stated to have increased her population, from 63,700 on 1st January, 1851, to 118,340 on 1st January, 1859.

† These particulars, I have already stated, are taken from the MS. notes of Captain Lonsdale, given to me by him, when Colonial Secretary, in 1853, and to these I shall often have occasion to refer ; and here, it may perhaps be as well to remark, that every statement given in this report is based on authentic official documents actually placed under my care, or to which I have had access.

Sixth Census, 2nd March, 1851. Population, forty-six thousand two hundred and two (46,202) males, and thirty-one thousand one hundred and forty-three (31,143) females. Total, 77,345.

Discovery of Gold, 1851. A few months subsequent to this latter date the Victorian gold fields were discovered (1851), and from the wonderful after-increase in the number of the inhabitants by immigration, it was subsequently resolved (without waiting for the next quinquennial census period) to enumerate the people on the 26th April, 1854, when there were found to be one hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (155,876) males, and eighty thousand and nine hundred (80,900) females: Total (with 22 unspecified as to sex), 236,798.

Seventh Census, 26th April 1854. The eighth and last census to the present date was taken on the 29th March, 1857, when the population was ascertained to have amounted to two hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-four (264,334) males, and one hundred and forty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-two (146,432) females, or in all 410,766. The following table exhibits at a glance the results obtained by each of the eight censuses, and its last column shows the proportion of females to males existing at each date:—

Eighth Census, 29th March, 1857.

SUMMARY OF CENSUSES
FROM 1836 TO 1857.
TABLE I.

TABLE I.—POPULATION OF VICTORIA (formerly the District of Port Phillip) at the date of each Census, from 1836 to 1857, both inclusive.

Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1 ... 25th May, 1836 ...	142	35	177	24·6
2 ... 8th November, 1836 ...	186	38	224	20·4
3 ... 12th September, 1838 ...	3,080	431	3,511	14·0
4 ... 2nd March, 1841 ...	8,274	3,464	11,738	41·9
5 ... 2nd „ 1846 ...	20,184	12,695	32,879	62·9
6 ... 2nd „ 1851 ...	46,202	31,143	77,345	67·4
7 ... 26th April, 1854 ...	155,876	80,900	236,776 ^a	51·9
8 ... 29th March, 1857 ...	264,334	146,432	410,766	55·4

^a 22, unspecified as to sex, omitted.

Population at the end of 1857 and 1858.

6. The estimated population on the 31st December, 1857, was 297,547 males, and 165,588 females: total 463,135. The population on the 31st December, 1858, was estimated at 323,576 males, and 180,943 females: total, 504,519.*

* While the proof sheets of this Report were passing through the press the population of Victoria, at the end of 1859, was approximated to as follows:—

Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
31st December, 1859	335,708	194,554	530,262	57·9

In New South Wales the Census of 1856 showed 147,091 Males and 119,098 Females, or a proportion of 80·9 Females to every 100 Males in a total population of 266,189 souls.

7. It is highly desirable for general statistical purposes, that the next census of Victoria should be taken in 1861, on whatever day the population of Great Britain may be enumerated. It is still further desirable that the inhabitants of the whole Australian group of colonies should be polled on that day too, so that the number of souls in the mother country, and at her antipodes, may be ascertained in the same twenty-four hours. Much correspondence has already taken place on this point with the various local Governments; and there is reason to believe, that all the Australian Colonies will at an early date initiate a system of united statistical action in regard to population; and that ere long that action will be extended to every branch of statistical science, not only in respect to Unity of Time, but also to Uniformity of Classification, and the Tabulation of every species of Fact which can be rendered truly indicative of the comparative sociological condition of our own as well as other civilized states.

Simultaneous Census suggested for the United Kingdom and all Australia, in 1861.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

8. The great mass of the population of Victoria consists, as may be supposed, of persons born in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1857 it was found that England had directly contributed thirty-six per cent. of the total population of the Colony; Ireland, sixteen per cent.; Scotland, thirteen per cent.; and Victoria and the rest of the Australian Colonies, about twenty per cent. To the United Kingdom, therefore, we are indebted for our indefatigable and energetic adult population, while the native-born are but the youthful hope of the race from which they have sprung.

IMMIGRATION.

Proportion per cent. contributed by England, Ireland, and Scotland, up to 1857.

9. The great disproportion in the relative numbers of the sexes at the different census-periods will have been already observed (Table I.); and the following (Table II.) indicates how far the Colonists have, from time to time, endeavored to equalize the numbers of males and females so as to increase the marriage-power of our prosperous population.

Disproportion of the Sexes.

TABLE II.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS from 1838 to 1859, both inclusive.

YEAR ENDING.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	NO. OF FEMALES TO EVERY 100 MALES.
31st December, 1838	200	97	297	48·5
" 1839	313	288	601	92·0
" 1840	736	802	1,538	109·0
" 1841	4,008	3,992	8,000	99·6
" 1842	932	855	1,787	91·7
" 1843	8	5	13	62·5
" 1844	764	666	1,430	87·2
" 1845	177	..	177	..
" 1846	342	..	342	..
" 1847	537	..	537	..
" 1848	2,210	1,783	3,993	80·7
" 1849	3,823	3,846	7,669	100·6
" 1850	852	1,396	2,248	163·8
" 1851	1,382	1,169	2,551	84·6
" 1852	7,762	7,715	15,477	99·4
" 1853	5,236	9,342	14,578	178·4
" 1854	5,456	10,862	16,318	199·1
" 1855	3,149	6,096	9,245	193·6
" 1856	1,763	2,916	4,679	165·4
" 1857	5,429	8,940	14,369	164·7
" 1858	2,320	3,539	5,859	152·5
" 1859	552	2,599	3,151	470·8
TOTALS ..	47,951	66,908	114,859	139·5

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

TABLE II.

Fluctuations in Assisted Immigration.

10. Of all those who arrived by Government aid up to the end of 1852 the males were slightly, and almost constantly, in excess. From 1838 to the end of 1840 the arrivals were few. In 1841 a great effort was made by the introduction of eight thousand souls, the sexes being nearly equal. In 1842 there arrived as Assisted Immigrants less than a fourth of the number of the preceding year, and a period of commercial depression followed, which has never since been witnessed in this country. In 1843 there were introduced so few as eight males and five females—total thirteen souls. In the four succeeding years (1844–1847, both inclusive,) the efforts made were somewhat less feeble; but not till 1848 were the assisted again drawn to our shores in considerable numbers, and even then up to the end of 1852 there were very considerable fluctuations in the numbers. From that date it has been the invariable practice to encourage an excess of female immigrants; and the effect of this proceeding will be found exemplified in the following summary:—

SUMMARY OF
ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.
TABLE III.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY of ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS 1838—1859, both inclusive.

PERIOD.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	NO. OF FEMALES TO EVERY 100 MALES.
1838—1840, both inclusive ...	1,249	1,187	2,436	95·0
1841—1845, " " ...	5,889	5,518	11,407	93·7
1846—1850, " " ...	7,764	7,025	14,789	90·5
1851—1853, " " ...	14,380	18,226	32,606	126·7
1854—1856, " " ...	10,368	19,874	30,242	191·7
1857—1859, " " ...	8,301	15,078	23,379	181·6
TOTALS	47,951	66,908	114,859	139·5

11. Thus in the twenty two years embraced in the period 1838–1859, both inclusive, there were introduced at the partial expense of the State forty-seven thousand, nine hundred and fifty-one (47,951) males, and sixty-six thousand, nine hundred and eight (66,908) females, or in all one hundred and fourteen thousand, eight hundred and fifty-nine (114,859) souls.

Important extent of Un-assisted Immigration.

12. While, however, so large an influx of the wage-classes of the United Kingdom has taken place from year to year, there has at the same time been a concurrent and still more powerful stream of unassisted middle-class immigrants, whose superior education and pecuniary resources have enabled them to co-operate with their, in these respects, less favored fellow-immigrants, so as to raise VICTORIA to the proud position among civilised states which she now enjoys.

Summary of Assisted and Unassisted Immigration, and balance of Immigration in excess of Emigration from 1838 to 1859.

13. The following tables (IV.—VI.) show as nearly as can be ascertained (1) the rate of Unassisted Immigration, and (2) the Total Immigration and Emigration, with the balance in excess of Immigration, from the foundation of the colony to the end of 1859. It may be premised that the figures given are often considerably under, rather than over the mark; first, from the

fact that prior to the separation (in 1851) the Immigration records did not contain any notice of persons arriving from and departing to Sydney and other ports of New South Wales; and, secondly, that since 1851, the year of the gold discovery, large numbers of people have, from time to time, journeyed from New South Wales and South Australia overland, and remained unrecorded until their presence was made manifest by special enumeration of the inhabitants at the census periods of 1854 and 1857.

TABLE IV.—UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS. 1836—1859.

UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.
TABLE IV.

Year,	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1836 to 1838	3,580	411	3,991	11·5
1839	1,949	671	2,620	34·4
1840	1,962	580	2,542	29·6
1841	1,300	700	2,000	53·8
1842	1,652	697	2,349	42·2
1843	917	334	1,251	36·4
1844	1,066	152	1,218	14·3
1845	3,140	1,018	4,158	32·4
1846	2,456	878	3,334	35·7
1847	3,356	675	4,031	20·1
1848	2,832	1,410	4,242	49·8
1849	4,680	2,269	6,949	48·5
1850	5,627	2,885	8,512	51·3
1851	10,274	2,608	12,882	25·4
1852	67,110	12,077	79,187	18·0
1853	60,789	16,945	77,734	27·9
1854	51,913	15,179	67,092	29·2
1855	44,740	12,586	57,326	28·1
1856	26,572	10,343	36,915	38·9
1857	46,522	13,364	59,886	28·7
1858	40,686	9,623	50,309	23·7
1859	19,257	8,175	27,432	42·5
TOTALS	402,380	113,580	515,960	28·2

TABLE V.—SUMMARY of UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS from 1836—1859, both inclusive.

SUMMARY OF
UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.
TABLE V.

PERIOD.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Females to every 100 Males.
1836—1840, both inclusive ...	7,491	1,662	9,153	22·2
1841—1845, „ ...	8,075	2,901	10,976	35·9
1846—1850, „ ...	18,951	8,117	27,068	42·8
1851—1853, „ ...	138,173	31,630	169,803	22·9
1854—1856, „ ...	123,225	38,108	161,333	30·9
1857—1859, „ ...	106,465	31,162	137,627	29·2
TOTALS	402,380	113,580	515,960	28·2

14. By comparing Table III. with Table V. it will be seen that in the case of Assisted Immigrants the number of females arriving in proportion to the male arrivals ranged prior to 1851 from 90·5 to 95 females to every 100 males; and subsequent to that date from 126·7 to 191·7 females to every 100 males. On the other hand, with respect to Unassisted Immigrants, prior to 1851 the proportion of female to male arrivals ranged from 22·2 to 42·8 females only to

Proportion of Female to
Male Immigrants, both
Assisted and Unassisted.
1836—1859.

every 100 males, and since 1851 from 22·9 to 30·9 females to every 100 males. According to the estimate of the present population of the colony there are about 58 females to every 100 males, and if the Chinese (reckoned at 43,385) were deducted from the return of the number of males, there would result 292,173 males and 194,375 females, or a proportion of 66·5 females to every 100 males. This brings the condition of the inhabitants, in regard to the relative proportion of the sexes to a state similar to that which existed just prior to the year 1851.—(*Vide* Table I.)

TOTAL IMMIGRATION AND
EMIGRATION 1842—1859.
TABLE VI.

TABLE VI.—VICTORIA. TOTAL IMMIGRATION and EMIGRATION, from 2nd March 1841, to 31st December, 1859.*

YEAR ENDING 31ST DEC.	IMMIGRATION.			EMIGRATION.			Excess of Immigration over Emigration.
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
1842	2,584	1,552	4,136	1,337	627	1,964	2,172
1843	925	339	1,264	1,395	605	2,000	†decrease
1844	1,830	818	2,648	1,042	381	1,423	1,225
1845	3,317	1,018	4,335	1,095	424	1,519	2,816
1846	2,798	878	3,676	1,319	456	1,775	1,901
1847	3,893	675	4,568	1,180	360	1,540	3,028
1848	5,042	3,193	8,235	1,264	405	1,669	6,566
1849	8,503	6,115	14,618	1,364	628	1,992	12,626
1850	6,479	4,281	10,760	2,300	1,004	3,304	7,456
1851	11,656	3,777	15,433	2,854	852	3,706	11,727
1852	74,872	19,792	94,664	28,620	2,418	31,038	63,626
1853	66,025	26,287	92,312	36,532	5,911	42,443	49,869
1854	57,369	26,041	83,410	28,669	6,306	34,975	48,435
1855	47,889	18,682	66,571	20,585	5,810	26,395	40,176
1856	28,335	13,259	41,594	17,362	3,825	21,187	20,407
1857	51,951	22,304	74,255	16,752	3,719	20,471	53,784
1858	43,006	13,162	56,168	21,691	4,191	25,882	30,286
1859‡	19,809	10,774	30,583	15,152	4,266	19,418	11,165
TOTALS...	436,283	172,947	609,230	200,513	42,188	242,701	366,529

* The population as shown by the Census of the 2nd March, 1841, was (*see* Table I.) Males, 8,274, and Females, 3,464; Total of both sexes, 11,738.

† During the year 1843, the Emigration was thus apparently 736 in excess of the Immigration. A similar circumstance has not again occurred.

‡ In the numbers for 1859 the Chinese arriving overland from Sydney are not included, but it is believed that this omission does not materially affect the result given.

SQUATTING.

Influx of squatters with
flocks and herds from
Tasmania and New
South Wales.

OCCUPATION OF THE LAND BY SQUATTERS.

15. The first great development of colonial enterprise in the district of Port Phillip was naturally the Pastoral interest. Millions of acres of lightly timbered soil lay at the feet of the adventurous new-comers, and the readiest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs, and the depasturing of sheep and cattle thereon. Settlers and stock, at first from Tasmania, and eventually from New South Wales, poured over the land accordingly, in a continuous stream, from the very first year of discovery. According to Captain Lonsdale's MS. notes, there were imported within twelve months of

Batman's arrival, fifty-seven horses, one hundred head of cattle, and twenty-six thousand sheep; on the 8th November of that same year (1836), there were enumerated seventy-five horses, one hundred and fifty-five cattle, and forty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-two sheep; on the 12th September 1838, there were five hundred and twenty-four horses, thirteen thousand two hundred and seventy-two cattle, and three hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and forty-six sheep; and on the 1st January, 1841, there were no less than two thousand three hundred and seventy-two horses, fifty thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven cattle, and seven hundred and eighty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-three sheep, as the result of five years' enterprise in the way of live stock importation and breeding. These numbers and the enumerations of after years will be found in the following table:—

Amount of live stock in
1836, 1838, and 1841.

TABLE VII.—LIVE STOCK ENUMERATED, from 1836—1859, both inclusive.

SUMMARY OF LIVE STOCK,
1836—1859. TABLE VII.

DATE.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.
25th May, 1836...	26,000	100	57
8th November, 1836	41,332	155	75
12th September, 1838	310,946	13,272	524
1st January, 1841	782,283	50,837	2,372
" 1842*	...	...	...
" 1843	1,404,333	100,792	4,065
" 1844	1,602,798	167,156	6,278
" 1845	1,860,912	187,873	7,076
" 1846	1,792,527	231,602	9,289
" 1847	2,996,992	290,439	11,400
" 1848	4,164,203	322,824	13,292
" 1849	5,130,277	386,688	16,495
" 1850	5,318,046	346,562	16,733
" 1851†	6,032,783	378,806	21,219
" 1852	6,589,923	390,923	22,086
31st December, 1852	6,551,506	431,380	34,021
" 1853	5,594,220	410,139	15,166
" 1854	5,332,007	481,640	27,038
1st January, 1856	4,577,872	534,113	33,430
31st March, 1857	4,641,548	646,613	47,832
" 1858	4,766,022	614,537	55,683
" 1859	5,578,413	699,330	68,323

* No reliable figures have up to the present time been found, of the Live Stock existing in the Colony on 1st January, 1842.

NOTE.—In the above Table the Sheep given represent very nearly the entire number in the Colony for each year. With respect to Cattle and Horses, however, those kept in stables and stalls in towns and on the gold fields, as well as those employed by carters on the roads, are not included.

† The returns of Live Stock in New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, respectively, were as follow:—

New South Wales,	{ 1851.. 7,396,895 Sheep ..	1,375,257 Horned Cattle ..	116,397 Horses
31st December,	{ 1858.. 7,581,762 " ..	2,110,604 " ..	200,713 "
South Australia,	{ 1851.. 984,199† " (assessed)	60,034 " (assessed)	2,061 " (assessed)
1st January,	{ 1859.. 3,108,501 " ..	375,507 " ..	34,629 "
Tasmania,	{ 1851.. 2,213,367 " ..	79,953 " ..	18,271 "
31st December,	{ 1858.. 1,504,393 " ..	79,460 " ..	21,563 "

‡ In 1851 the assessment was, in South Australia, on Horses and Cattle above the age of six months, and that upon Sheep included weaned Lambs.

16. Commensurate with the increase of Live Stock has been the produce of our Wool staple, while the exportation of Hides and Skins and Tallow has been subject to considerable annual fluctuations. Lard was exported in 1853 to the extent in value of £4721 (quantity not given). In 1854 there were exported 51,072 lbs., the assigned value amounting to £1040. After that period no entry appears in the Customs returns under this head, and prior to 1853 the quantity exported appears to have been insignificant.

Exports of Wool, Hides,
Tallow, and Lard, 1837
—1859.

EXPORT OF WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES AND SKINS, FROM 1837 TO 1859.

TABLE VIII.

TABLE VIII.—QUANTITY and VALUE of WOOL and TALLOW, and VALUE of HIDES and SKINS, EXPORTED from 1837 to 1859, inclusive.

YEAR.	WOOL.		TALLOW.		HIDES AND SKINS.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	£
1837	175,081	11,639	2,240	28	22
1838	320,383	21,631	18,114	489	117
1839	615,603	45,226	18,552	396	249
1840	941,815	67,902	48,048	953	251
1841	1,714,711	85,735	44,900	786	561
1842	2,828,784	151,446	78,400	975	801
1843	3,826,602	201,383	117,258	1,700	743
1844	4,326,229	174,044	961,032	13,907	989
1845	6,841,813	396,537	846,155	12,267	1,913
1846	6,406,950	351,441	250,880	3,049	2,256
1847	10,210,038	565,805	1,255,744	15,802	3,267
1848	10,524,663	556,521	3,013,808	37,968	2,066
1849	14,567,005	574,594	7,800,716	100,261	2,184
1850	18,091,207	826,190	10,056,256	132,863	5,196
1851	16,345,468	734,618	9,459,520	123,203	7,414
1852	20,047,453	1,062,787	4,469,248	60,261	13,306
1853	20,842,591	1,651,871	982,833	13,252	11,811
1854	22,998,400	1,618,114	1,340,752	22,750	29,465
1855	22,584,234	1,405,659	1,376,816	29,117	41,871
1856	21,968,174	1,506,613	1,970,976	35,980	72,103
1857	17,176,920	1,335,642	4,843,216	62,363	191,828
1858	21,515,958	1,678,290	2,275,056	43,987	106,527
1859	21,660,295	1,756,950	548,352	10,354	172,446
TOTALS, from 1837 to 1859 } (both inclusive) ... }	266,530,377	16,780,638	51,778,872	722,711	667,386

NOTE.—The hides and skins generally exported are of cattle. Owing to the indefinite mode of entry at the Customs, it is not practicable to distinguish the quantities of the various skins exported; the assigned values only, therefore, have been grouped together, both for hides and skins.

The EXPORTS of WOOL from New South Wales were, in 1851 and 1858, as follow:—

	lbs.	Value.
1851	15,268,473	£828,302
1858	13,553,835	£1,126,486

The Registrar-General of New South Wales thinks that his figures for 1858, respecting wool, are lower than they otherwise would be, owing to the "diversion of large quantities by way of the Rivers Darling and Murray to Adelaide, to the increased shipments *via* Melbourne, and perhaps in some degree to a deficiency in the clip."—See Report of Registrar-General of New South Wales, 29th August, 1859.

The EXPORTS of WOOL from South Australia were as follow:—

	lbs.	Value.		lbs.	Value.
1850	2,841,131	£113,259 12 6	1856	8,236,221	£412,163 0 0
1854	3,463,760	182,419 0 0	1857	9,656,475	504,520 0 0
1855	5,590,171	283,479 0 0	1858	7,775,225	420,833 0 0

The EXPORTS of WOOL from Tasmania are given in the returns for 1858 at 2,492,919 lbs., the value of which was declared at £200,172, or less than that returned in 1849, in which year 17,581 bales were entered, at the value of £202,334.

17. As year after year the astonishing increase of live stock proceeded (Table VII.), the Squatters continued to spread over wider and wider areas of country, with their flocks and their herds. On the 30th June, 1846, the depasturing licenses issued by the Crown were:—In the Western Port district, 310; in the Murray district, 145; in the Portland Bay district, 379; and in the Gipps Land district, 63; making in all 897 licenses for as many runs. Five years after (1851), this number was exceeded by 41 only (938). In 1859 the number increased to 1051. In the year 1856 the estimated area of the squatting runs amounted in all to thirty-one millions four hundred and sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixteen (31,467,816) acres; or considerably more than half the area of the whole of Victoria (55,571,840 acres), and more than equalling four-fifths of the area of England, the highest computed extent of which is thirty-eight millions of acres. The area of England in square miles is estimated at 50,922, that of Scotland at 31,324 square miles,

The No. of depasturing licenses issued in 1846, 1851, and 1859.

Total area of the squatting runs in the colony equal to four-fifths of the area of England.

Victoria nearly as large as England, Scotland, and Wales, united.

and that of Wales at 7398 square miles, or in all 89,644 square miles. The area of Victoria is computed at 86,831 square miles; and the Colony is therefore nearly as large as England, Scotland, and Wales united.

18. The following Table will show the approximate area of each of the pastoral districts into which Victoria is divided :—

TABLE IX.—VICTORIA.—SQUATTERS' RUNS: their APPROXIMATE AREA in Acres, as ascertained in 1856; and the NUMBER of LICENSES ISSUED from 1851—1859.

DISTRICTS.	Approximate Area of Runs, 1856.	Licenses Issued, 1851.	Licenses Issued, 1852.	Licenses Issued, 1853.	Licenses Issued, 1854.	Licenses Issued, 1855.	Licenses Issued, 1856.	Licenses Issued, 1857.	Licenses Issued, 1858.	Licenses Issued, 1859.
Wimmera ...	9,358,849	938	924	964	993	1,025	1,026	1,035	162	166
Murray ...	6,132,726								174	179
Gipps Land ...	1,845,232								89	92
Western Port ...	6,909,723								246	244
Portland Bay ...	7,103,306								351	355
Grant and Bourke	117,980								15	15
TOTALS ...	31,467,816								1,037	1,051

APPROXIMATE AREA OF THE SQUATTERS' RUNS AND NO. OF LICENSES ISSUED FROM 1851—1859.

TABLE IX.

19. It is not at present practicable to determine to what extent the Squatters have been purchasers, and how far they are at present holders, of lands sold by public auction; but the extent to which they have availed themselves of their privilege of pre-emptive right will be seen from the following Table :—

TABLE X.—VICTORIA.—LAND SOLD to SQUATTERS under PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHT, AMOUNT REALIZED, and AVERAGE PRICE PER ACRE, up to 31st December, 1859.*

COUNTY.				Extent.			Amount.			Average Price per Acre.		
				A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anglesey ...	...	...	...	7,680	0	0	7,944	7	7	1	0	8
Bourke ...	...	...	...	7,360	0	0	8,816	0	0	1	4	0
Dalhousie ...	...	...	...	7,316	3	22	7,874	16	6	1	1	8
Dundas ...	...	...	...	10,160	0	0	10,555	8	0	1	0	9
Evelyn ...	...	...	...	3,560	0	0	3,560	0	0	1	0	0
Follett ...	...	...	...	2,240	0	0	2,240	0	0	1	0	0
Grant ...	...	...	...	17,363	0	32	18,327	16	0	1	1	1
Grenville ...	...	...	...	16,209	2	0	16,296	0	0	1	0	1
Hampden ...	...	...	...	16,800	0	0	16,912	0	0	1	0	2
Heytesbury ...	...	...	...	1,920	0	0	1,920	0	0	1	0	0
Mornington ...	...	...	...	14,156	0	0	14,431	5	6	1	0	4
Normanby ...	...	...	...	21,018	1	20	22,096	17	3	1	1	0
Polwarth ...	...	...	...	6,539	3	6	7,454	3	7	1	2	9
Ripon ...	...	...	...	13,760	0	0	14,011	5	4	1	0	4
Talbot ...	...	...	...	12,800	0	0	14,064	0	0	1	2	0
Villiers ...	...	...	...	20,320	0	0	20,505	9	0	1	0	2
Unnamed ...	...	...	...	98,520	2	10	99,783	3	10	1	0	3
TOTALS ...	...	...	...	277,724	1	10	286,792	12	7	1	0	8

* Little or no land appears to have been alienated under pre-emptive right prior to 1853.

PURCHASE AND OCCUPATION OF THE LAND BY ALL CLASSES.

20. During the quinquennial period ending the 2nd March (or census-day), 1841, the district of Port Phillip had been divided into the counties of Bourke, Grant, and Normanby, and the rest of the located portions of the Colony into the Pastoral or Commissioners' districts of Western Port and

PURCHASE AND OCCUPATION OF THE LAND.

Division into counties and districts prior to 1841.

Portland Bay. Melbourne,* Geelong,† and Williamstown had been approved of officially as towns.

First sale of land in Port Phillip, 1st June, 1837.

Sydney appointed a place of auction in 1838.

Land sales resumed in Melbourne, 1839.

21. The first Port Phillip land sale took place on the 1st June, 1837, when one hundred Melbourne town-lots were sold, and seven allotments in Williamstown. On the 2nd of November a second sale was held of land in Melbourne.‡ On the 12th September of the following year Port Phillip lands were put up to auction at Sydney; the sales having been withdrawn from the district. On the 17th January, 1839, the minimum price of Crown lands was raised from five shillings to twelve shillings per acre. On the 1st August in that year the sale of public land was resumed in Melbourne. On the 1st July, 1840, the Port Phillip district, as regarded the occupation of Crown lands by settlers, was subdivided, and two commissioners were appointed, with establishments of border police. On the 15th of October following, the first sale of Portland Bay Crown land took place; and on the 31st December, 1840, there had been alienated by purchase upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand acres over the whole Colony, as follows:—

TABLE XI.—VICTORIA.—CROWN LANDS SOLD 1837—1840, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

CROWN LANDS SOLD,
1837—1840.
TABLE XI.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of ACRES of TOWN, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY LANDS, SOLD from 1st JANUARY, 1837, to 31st DECEMBER, 1840.

COUNTIES.				Town.			Suburban.			Country.			TOTAL.		
				A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bourke	...	...	...	231	1	36	17,329	0	0	100,801	0	0	118,361	1	36
Dalhousie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evelyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,575	0	0	3,575	0	0
Follett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	...	...	...	50	2	0	877	3	22	37,345	0	0	38,273	1	22
Grenville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hampden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heytesbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mornington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normanby	...	...	...	63	0	0	215	0	30	...	...	...	278	0	30
Polwarth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ripon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talbot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnamed	...	...	...	18	0	0	71	1	8	...	...	...	89	1	8
TOTALS	...	...	...	362	3	36	18,493	1	20	141,721	0	0	160,577	1	16

* Melbourne was established in 1835; Mr. Batman having arrived on the 29th May of that year, on the part of several stock proprietors of Van Diemen's Land, with the view of ascertaining the capabilities of Port Phillip as a grazing country: and Mr. Fawkner followed three months after (29th August) and settled on the spot which was subsequently fixed as the site of Melbourne. Captain Lonsdale, in his MS. Notes, says that he himself, "on the 6th October, 1836, having examined different parts of Port Phillip, with the view of fixing upon a site for the future town, returned and adhered to the spot already chosen by the settlers on the right bank of the river Yarra."

† Geelong retained its native name; but the Metropolis and Williamstown received their present appellations in this wise:—"2nd March, 1837, H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* anchored in Hobson's Bay, having on board His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke and suite." "On the 4th His Excellency landed, and encamped on the site of the future town." "On the 8th His Excellency, having approved of the position selected for the principal town, directed Mr. Hoddle, the Surveyor-General, to prepare a plan, which was submitted to and confirmed by him this day, and named by him Melbourne." "On the 9th His Excellency left Melbourne to visit different parts of the country." "On the 21st His Excellency returned to town, having been to Geelong and Mount Macedon." "On the 23rd the officers of H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* completed the survey of the port." "On the 27th the Governor approved of a plan for a town on the point to the westward of Hobson's Bay, which he called WILLIAMSTOWN." "On 29th March His Excellency left Melbourne, and embarked on board H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* to return to Sydney."—*Captain Lonsdale's MS. Notes.*

‡ See "Statistical Register of Victoria," pp. 366—368. Ferres, Melbourne.

22. The sums realized for the above lots of town, suburban, and country lands in each county, with the average price per acre, will be found in the following :—

TABLE XII.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT REALIZED, and AVERAGE PRICE per Acre of TOWN
SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY LANDS SOLD during the period from 1837 to 1840.

CROWN LANDS SOLD.
AMOUNTS REALIZED
1837-1840.
TABLE XII.

COUNTIES.	TOWN.			SUBURBAN.			COUNTRY.			TOTAL.					
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.		Amount.	Average Price per Acre.		Amount.	Average Price per Acre.		Amount.	Average Price per Acre.				
Bourke ..	£ 79,352	s. 6	d. 0	£ 342	s. 16	d. 4	£ 79,775	s. 6	d. 0	£ 87,981	s. 4	d. 0	£ 247,108	s. 16	d. 0
Evelyn ..										£ 5,000	s. 2	d. 6	£ 5,000	s. 2	d. 6
Grant ..	12,753	0	0	252	10	7	6,727	10	6	7	13	1	59,892	13	0
Normanby ..	12,704	10	0	201	13	2	2,489	7	3	11	11	4	15,193	17	3
Unnamed ..	213	13	4	11	17	5	88	8	8	1	4	10	302	2	0
TOTALS .. £	105,023	9	4	£289	6	10	£89,080	12	5	£4	16	4	£133,393	9	0
										£0	18	10	£327,497	10	9
													£2	0	10

23. It will be interesting to observe, in connection with the purchase of land, how far the population had spread over the district up to the beginning of 1841. By the subjoined Table (XIII.) it will be found that 8510 out of 11,738 inhabitants, or nearly three-fourths of the total inhabitants of the Port Phillip District, had settled in the Counties of Bourke and Grant; and upwards of half of these (4933), were resident in the towns of Melbourne and Geelong alone. Nearly the whole of the land sold was situated in the same counties. The amount purchased up to the end of 1840 being divided by the population polled two months later, would give 13·68 acres, to each individual:—

Spread of the Population,
1841.

No. of Acres alienated on the average to each individual up to 31st Dec., 1840.

TABLE XIII.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March, 1841.

DISTRIBUTION of the Po-
PULATION 2nd March,
1841.
TABLE XIII.

PLACES.						PERSONS.	TOTAL.
COUNTY of BOURKE (exclusive of Melbourne)	...	...	...	...	...	3,241	7,720
„ Melbourne	...	...	...	...	...	4,479	
COUNTY of GRANT (exclusive of Geelong)	...	...	...	...	...	336	790
„ Geelong	...	...	...	...	...	454	
COUNTY OF NORMANBY	...	...	...	...	...	...	597
COMMISSIONERS' DISTRICTS	{	Western Port	...	...	...	...	1,371
		Portland Bay	...	...	...	...	1,260
TOTAL POPULATION OF PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT on the 2nd March, 1841.						...	11,738

24. The pursuits chosen by the inhabitants of Port Phillip at this period, may be approximately determined by the Occupation Table of the Census of 1841,* whence the following has been computed :—

OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE 2nd March, 1841.
TABLE XIV.

TABLE XIV.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March, 1841.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBERS.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. PROFESSIONAL AND TRADING CLASSES, including—		
1. Landed Proprietors, Merchants, Bankers, and Professional Men 475		
2. Shopkeepers and other Retail Dealers 267		
	742	6·32
II. MANUFACTURING CLASS—		
Mechanics and Artificers	1,019	8·68
III. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—		
1. Shepherds and others in the care of Sheep ... 1,714		
2. Gardeners, Stockmen, and persons employed in Agriculture 1,487		
	3,201	27·27
IV. PERSONAL OFFICES—		
Domestic Servants	1,071	9·12
V. RESIDUE—		
Of all other persons	5,705	48·61
TOTAL	11,738	100·00

25. Of the above residue of 5705 persons, 2339 were children under fourteen years of age, leaving 3366 undescribed, who, for the most part, were probably wives and other females in their own homes. The pastoral and agricultural divisions have been grouped together, because it appears from a note made to the return at the time of publication (1841) that the division of shepherds from gardeners, stockmen, &c., could not, owing to some typographical error, be relied on as correct.

26. If we now take the occupations of the inhabitants of Melbourne and Geelong only, we shall obtain the following results :—

TOWN DISTRICTS.
Occupations of the People in Melbourne and Geelong, 2nd March, 1841.
TABLE XV.

TABLE XV.—TOWN DISTRICTS.

OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Town Districts of Port Phillip (viz., Melbourne and Geelong) on 2nd March, 1841.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBERS.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. PROFESSIONAL AND TRADING CLASSES	391	7·93
II. MANUFACTURING CLASS	711	14·41
III. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES	286	5·80
IV. PERSONAL OFFICES	501	10·15
V. RESIDUE... ..	3,044	61·71
TOTAL	4,933	100·00

* See "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 215.

27. The residue here given comprises, doubtless, the 1257 children under fourteen years of age given in the age table of the Census,* and the remainder (1787) were probably females of no specific occupation.

23. After extracting the urban inhabitants the following is the result for the rest of the Colony :—

TABLE XVI.—COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District beyond the limits of Melbourne and Geelong on the 2nd March, 1841.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.
Occupations of the People,
2nd March, 1841.
TABLE XVI.

OCCUPATIONS.						NUMBERS.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. PROFESSIONAL AND TRADING CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	351	5.16
II. MANUFACTURING CLASS	...	...	...	...	...	308	4.53
III. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	2,915	42.83
IV. PERSONAL OFFICES	...	...	...	...	...	570	8.38
V. RESIDUE	...	...	...	...	...	2,661	39.10
TOTAL						6,805	100.00

28. Of the above residue, 1082 were children under fourteen, leaving 1579 unspecified, most of whom were probably females.

29. During the second quinquennial period (from 1841–1845, both inclusive), only fifty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-six acres (54,575a. 3r. 4p) were sold, or about one-third of the quantity disposed of in the first period; and upwards of fifty-three thousand acres consisted of country lands alone. After several changes in the mode of disposing of the public lands, they were at length sold, in October, 1842, at a minimum upset price of £1 per acre, which rate still remains.

Minimum upset price of
Crown Lands, £1 per
acre.

* See "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 193.

CROWN LANDS SOLD,
1841—1845.
TABLE XVII.

TABLE XVII.—VICTORIA.—CROWN LANDS SOLD 1841—1845, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of ACRES of TOWN, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY LANDS, SOLD from 1st January, 1841, to 31st December, 1845.

Counties.				Town.			Suburban.			Country.			TOTAL.		
				A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	...	...	...	14	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0
Bourke	...	...	...	5	2	23	1,049	1	6	20,871	3	12	21,926	3	1
Dalhousie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,120	0	0	5,120	0	0
Dundas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evelyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,003	2	0	1,003	2	0
Follett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	...	...	...	8	2	20	165	0	13	10,583	2	10	10,757	1	3
Grenville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hampden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heytesbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mornington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,120	0	0	5,120	0	0
Normanby	...	...	...	6	2	0	...	...	...	207	3	0	214	1	0
Polwarth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ripon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talbot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnamed	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0	10,240	0	0	10,420	0	0
TOTALS	...	...	...	34	3	3	1,394	1	19	53,146	2	22	54,575	3	4

30. The prices realized are given in the following Table (XVIII), and it will be observed that the Town Lots in Bourke and Grant realized (from 1841—1845) higher prices on the average than those obtained from 1837 to 1840.

CROWN LANDS SOLD.
Amounts realized,
1841—1845.
TABLE XVIII.

TABLE XVIII.—Table showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and AVERAGE PRICE per Acre of TOWN, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY LANDS SOLD during the period from 1841 to 1845.

COUNTIES.	TOWN.		SUBURBAN.		COUNTRY.		TOTAL.	
	Amount.	Average price per Acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.	Amount.	Average price per Acre.	Amount.	Average price per acre.
Anglesey	£ 214 0 0	£ s. d. 15 5 9	£ 5,951 13 2	£ s. d. 5 11 5	£ 21,491 2 6	£ s. d. 1 0 5	£ 30,459 0 8	£ s. d. 1 7 10
Bourke	3,016 5 0	534 15 10	5,951 13 2	5 11 5	21,491 2 6	1 0 5	30,459 0 8	1 7 10
Dalhousie	...	...	...	...	5,120 0 0	1 0 0	5,120 0 0	1 0 0
Evelyn	...	...	...	...	1,003 10 0	1 0 0	1,003 10 0	1 0 0
Grant	2,995 0 0	347 4 11	1,021 3 2	6 3 10	10,669 11 3	1 0 2	14,685 14 5	1 7 4
Mornington	...	...	...	...	5,120 0 0	1 0 0	5,120 0 0	1 0 0
Normanby	725 0 0	111 10 10	...	...	207 15 0	1 0 0	932 15 0	4 7 1
Unnamed	...	...	180 0 0	1 0 0	10,240 0 0	1 0 0	10,420 0 0	1 0 0
TOTALS	£6,950 5 0	£199 17 11	£7,152 16 4	£5 3 0	£53,851 18 9	£1 0 5	£67,955 0 1	£1 4 11

Acres alienated on the average to each individual up to 31st Dec., 1845.

31. The amount of land purchased from 1837 to the end of 1845, being divided by the enumerated population of two months later (2nd March, 1846), gives 65·4 acres alienated on the average to each individual.

32. The population during the period (2nd March, 1841, to 2nd March, 1846), had nearly trebled, *i.e.* from 11,738 to 32,879 souls, and the County of Bourke (including the City of Melbourne) had more than doubled its inhabitants. Four small towns had sprung up within a radius of ten miles of the City, *viz.* :—Brighton with 509 inhabitants; Brunswick with 164; Richmond with 402; and Williamstown with 322 inhabitants. The extra urban population of the County was numbered at 4980. Grant had nearly quintupled its inhabitants, *viz.* :—790 to 3870 persons; and Normanby had more than trebled them, even if Belfast be deducted, which, apparently by mistake, was included in the census returns under the head of Normanby. In the Pastoral Districts also the population had largely increased, *viz.* :—from 2631 inhabitants in March, 1841, to 9411 in March, 1846.

Spread of the Population
1846.

Belfast erroneously in-
cluded in census of 1846
under the head of Nor-
manby.

TABLE XIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March, 1846.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE
POPULATION, 2nd March,
1846.

TABLE XIX.

PLACES.	Persons.	TOTAL.	PLACES.	Persons.	TOTAL.
COUNTY OF BOURKE.			Brought forward		
Melbourne	10,954				21,201
Brighton	509		COUNTY OF NORMANBY.		
Brunswick	164		Belfast*	269	
Richmond	402		Portland	510	
Williamstown	322			779	
	12,351		Normanby, exclusive of the above		
Bourke, exclusive of the above Towns	4,980		Towns }	1,488	
TOTAL, County of Bourke ...	...	17,331	TOTAL, County of Normanby ...	...	2,267
COUNTY OF GRANT.			COMMISSIONERS' DISTRICTS.		
Ashby	150		Gippsland	852	
Geelong, North	982		Murray	1,558	
„ South	388		Portland Bay	3,476	
Irishtown	135		Western Port	3,525	
Newtown	256				
	1,911		TOTAL, Commissioners' Districts	...	9,411
Grant, exclusive of the above Towns	1,959				
TOTAL, County of Grant ...	...	3,870	TOTAL POPULATION OF THE		
Carried forward ...	...	21,201	PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT ON	...	32,879
			2ND MARCH, 1846 }		

* See paragraph 31.

33. During the five years succeeding the Census-taking of March, 1841, the professional and trading classes had more than doubled in number, *viz.*, 1623 against 742; mechanics, artificers, and laborers had nearly quadrupled, *viz.*, 4027 against 1019; the number of the pastoral and agricultural classes had more than doubled, *viz.*, 7502 against 3201; as also had domestic servants, *viz.*, 2274 against 1071; while the residue had more than trebled, *viz.*, 17,453 against 5705. The relative per centages to the total population are given in Table XX.

Occupations of the People,
comparison of 1841 and
1846.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1846. TABLE XX.

TABLE XX.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March, 1846.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBERS.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. PROFESSIONAL AND TRADING CLASSES, including—		
1. Clerical, Legal, and Medical Professions ...	128	
2. Persons engaged in Commerce, Trade, &c. ...	1,237	
3. Other persons ...	258	
	1,623	4·96
II. MANUFACTURING CLASS—		
Mechanics, Artisans, and Laborers ...	4,027	12·25
III. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—		
1. Shepherds, Stockmen, &c. ...	5,736	
2. Persons engaged in Agriculture ...	1,636	
3. " " Horticulture ...	130	
	7,502	22·82
IV. PERSONAL OFFICES—		
Domestic Servants ...	2,274	6·92
V. MISCELLANEOUS—		
1. Other occupations ...	1,146	
2. Paupers and Pensioners ..	107	
3. Residue of the Population ...	16,200	
	17,453	53·05
TOTAL ...	32,879	100·00

NOTE.—Of the above residue of 16,200 persons, 11,217 were children under fourteen years of age, leaving 4983 undescribed, who for the most part were probably wives and females in their own homes.—See "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 194.

Occupations in Town and Country Districts.

34. A similar striking increase in most of the classes appears to have obtained in the town and country districts; and the effect of the increase of wives and families on the per centages of the total population is very noticeable in Tables XXI. and XXII.

TOWN DISTRICTS.
Occupations of the People,
1846.
TABLE XXI.

TOWN DISTRICTS.

TABLE XXI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in Town Districts of Port Phillip, viz., Melbourne, Geelong and suburbs, Richmond, Brighton, Brunswick, Williamstown, Belfast, and Portland, on the 2nd March, 1846.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBERS.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. PROFESSIONAL AND TRADING CLASSES, including—		
1. Clerical, Legal, and Medical Professions ...	103	
2. Persons engaged in Commerce, Trade, &c. ...	1,017	
3. Other persons ...	209	
	1,329	8·83
II. MANUFACTURING CLASS—		
Mechanics, Artisans, and Laborers ...	2,281	15·17
III. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—		
1. Shepherds, Stockmen, &c. ...	258	
2. Persons engaged in Agriculture ...	86	
3. " " Horticulture ...	48	
	392	2·61
IV. PERSONAL OFFICES—		
Domestic Servants ...	1,063	7·07
V. MISCELLANEOUS—		
1. Other occupations ..	837	
2. Paupers and Pensioners ...	107	
3. Residue of the Population ...	9,032	
	9,976	66·32
TOTAL ...	15,041	100·00

NOTE.—The above mentioned residue includes 5998 children returned in the age table of the census as under fourteen years of age, and the balance is probably made up of females returned as "wives," "widows," "sisters," &c.—See "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 195.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.
Occupations of the People,
1846.
TABLE XXII.

TABLE XXII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District, beyond the limits of the Town Districts, on the 2nd March, 1846.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBERS.	Per centage of each class to the Total Population.
I. PROFESSIONAL AND TRADING CLASSES, including—		
1. Clerical, Legal, and Medical Professions	25	
2. Persons engaged in Commerce, Trade, &c....	220	
3. Other persons	49	
	294	1·65
II. MANUFACTURING CLASS—		
Mechanics, Artisans, and Laborers	1,746	9·79
III. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—		
1. Shepherds, Stockmen, &c.	5,478	
2. Persons engaged in Agriculture	1,550	
3. " " Horticulture	82	
	7,110	39·86
IV. PERSONAL OFFICES—		
Domestic Servants	1,211	6·79
V. MISCELLANEOUS—		
1. Other occupations	309	
2. Residue of the Population	7,168	
	7,477	41·91
TOTAL	17,838	100·00

NOTE.—The residue is made up of 5219 children returned in the Census as under 14 years of age, and the remainder probably of females of no specific occupation.—See "Statistical Register of Victoria," p. 195.

35. It will be observed that while the professional and trading classes in the country districts had declined in number since 1841 (from 351 to 294), mechanics, artisans, and laborers had increased more than five fold (308 to 1746), while the number of the pastoral and agricultural class had more than doubled (2915 to 7110), and domestic servants had similarly increased (570 to 1211), and the residue had nearly trebled (2661 to 7477).

36. During nearly the whole of the second quinquennial period, just passed in review, there reigned the great commercial depression before alluded to (par. 10), but in the next five years (1846–1850) the settlement of the country gradually progressed with yearly increasing vigor; and the result is shown in the succeeding Tables (XXIII. and XXIV.). There were nearly one hundred and twenty thousand acres of land alienated from the Crown, or more than twice the amount sold in the previous quinquennial period; nearly the whole consisted of suburban and country land, and the striking effect of these land purchases on the cultivation of produce for home consumption will be seen on reference to Table LII., where the proportion of wheat grown to the total amount available for consumption by the inhabitants in the colony is given for each year.

Settlement of the country
during the quinquennial
period 1846–1850.

CROWN LANDS SOLD,
1846-1850.
TABLE XXIII.

CROWN LANDS SOLD 1846-1850, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

TABLE XXIII.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of ACRES of TOWN, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY LANDS SOLD from 1st January, 1846, to 31st December, 1850.

COUNTIES.	TOWN.			SUBURBAN.			COUNTRY.			TOTAL.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	1	2	0	96	1	2	2,720	0	0	2,817	3	2
Bourke	195	1	1	15,172	2	37	38,349	0	10	53,717	0	8
Dalhousie	48	0	0	432	3	12	718	0	0	1,198	3	12
Dunaas... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evelyn ... ..	...	...	...	160	0	0	1,911	0	0	2,071	0	0
Follett ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	79	2	30	16,373	0	9	23,503	1	25	39,956	0	24
Grenville ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hampden ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heytesbury ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mornington ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normanby	28	3	13	1,142	0	31	10,222	0	32	11,393	0	36
Polwarth	25	2	0	548	2	23	2,420	2	13	2,994	2	36
Ripon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talbot ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villiers... ..	108	0	0	1,008	1	7	3,741	1	8	4,857	2	15
Unnamed	149	0	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	0	26
TOTALS	635	3	30	34,934	0	1	83,585	2	8	119,155	1	39

CROWN LANDS SOLD,
1846-1850.
Amount realized.
TABLE XXIV.

TABLE XXIV.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT REALIZED, and AVERAGE PRICE per Acre of TOWN, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY LANDS SOLD during the period from 1846 to 1850.

COUNTIES.	TOWN.		SUBURBAN.		COUNTRY.		TOTAL.	
	Amount.	Average price per Acre.	Amount.	Average price per Acre.	Amount.	Average price per Acre.	Amount.	Average price per Acre.
Anglesey ..	£ 15 7 0	£ 10 4 8	£ 293 9 6	£ 3 1 0	£ 2,720 0 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 3,028 16 6	£ 1 1 5
Bourke ..	28,980 9 0	148 8 5	59,785 2 7	3 18 10	42,447 16 6	1 2 3	131,213 8 1	2 8 10
Dalhousie ..	2,181 3 0	45 8 10	1,042 11 6	2 8 3	757 0 0	1 1 0	3,980 14 6	3 6 5
Evelyn ..	...	...	160 0 0	1 0 0	2,720 16 0	1 8 5	2,880 16 0	1 7 10
Grant ..	27,389 16 0	343 14 1	51,058 7 1	3 2 5	35,628 14 1	1 10 5	114,076 17 2	2 17 8
Normanby ..	3,177 12 6	110 6 8	4,518 8 2	3 19 3	10,186 18 1	0 19 11	17,882 18 9	1 11 5
Polwarth ..	333 3 0	13 1 3	1,009 0 11	1 16 10	2,580 12 11	1 1 5	3,922 16 10	1 6 3
Villiers ..	3,110 18 0	28 16 1	2,886 8 5	2 17 3	4,257 0 10	1 2 10	10,254 7 3	2 2 3
Unnamed ..	2,817 8 6	18 17 10	...	...	...	...	2,817 8 6	18 17 10
TOTALS ..	£68,005 17 0	£106 18 9	£120,753 8 2	£3 9 3	£101,298 18 5	£1 4 3	£290,058 3 7	£2 8 7

37. By comparing the above Table with Table XVIII., it is seen, that the town and suburban lots on the whole, did not reach such high average prices as in the previous quinquennial period, but the country lots fared better.

38. The total population of Port Phillip on the 2nd March, 1851, was found to be 77,345, or more than double that of 1846; but owing to an injudicious variation in the mode of compiling the census returns of the first mentioned period, it is not practicable to trace as could be desired the growth of various towns throughout the colony. We are enabled to perceive, however, that Melbourne had more than doubled its population in the quinquennial period of 1841-1846; that Grant had more than trebled it; but that Normanby had apparently not progressed at all; while in the rest of the country a considerable population was gradually settling in the various counties and districts indicated in Table XXV.

Total Population 2nd
March, 1851.

Injudicious mode of com-
piling the Census of 1851.

TABLE XXV.—DISTRIBUTION of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District on the 2nd March, 1851.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION 2ND MARCH, 1851.

TABLE XXV.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.	PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.
COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.			COUNTY OF HEYTESBURY.		
Kilmore, police district, (part of) ¹	321		Belfast, police district, (part of) ¹⁶	59	
Benalla, do. (do.) ²	446		Colac, do. (do.) ¹⁷	284	
TOTAL, County of Anglesey	...	767	TOTAL, County of Heytesbury	...	343
COUNTY OF BOURKE.			COUNTY OF MORNINGTON.		
Melbourne	23,143		Bourke, police district, (part of) ¹⁸	885	
County of Bourke, exclusive of {	16,819		TOTAL, County of Morn- } Melbourne ... ..	...	885
TOTAL, County of Bourke...	...	39,962	COUNTY OF NORMANBY.		
COUNTY OF DALHOUSIE.			Portland, police district, (part of) ¹⁹	2,125	
Kilmore, police district, (part of) ³	1,549		TOTAL, County of Normanby	...	2,125
Mount Macedon, do. (do.) ⁴	1,379		COUNTY OF POLWARTH.		
Benalla, do. (do.) ⁵	117		Colac, police district, (part of) ²⁰	1,199	
TOTAL, County of Dalhousie	...	3,045	TOTAL, County of Polwarth	...	1,199
COUNTY OF DUNDAS.			COUNTY OF RIPON.		
Grange, police district, (part of) ⁶	911		Chepstow, police district, (part of) ²¹	588	
Pearson's Station do. (do.) ⁷	555		Grange, do. (do.) ²²	226	
TOTAL, County of Dundas...	...	1,466	TOTAL, County of Ripon ...	...	814
COUNTY OF EVELYN.			COUNTY OF TALBOT.		
Bourke, police district, (part of) ⁸	644		Mount Macedon, police district, {	1,163	
TOTAL, County of Evelyn...	...	644	(part of) ²³ ... ..	...
COUNTY OF FOLLETT.			TOTAL, County of Talbot ...	...	1,163
Portland, police district, (part of) ⁹	217		COUNTY OF VILLIERS.		
Pearson's Station, do. (do.) ¹⁰	74		Belfast, police district, (part of) ²⁴	3,545	
TOTAL, County of Follett...	...	291	Grange, do. (do.) ²⁵	442	
COUNTY OF GRANT.			TOTAL, County of Villiers...	...	3,987
Geelong	8,291		TOTAL of the Counties ...	...	70,846
County of Grant, exclusive of {	4,493		DISTRICTS UNNAMED.		
Geelong ... ..	...		Kilmore, police district, (part of) ²⁶	194	
TOTAL, County of Grant ...	...	12,784	Alberton, do. (do.)	904	
COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.			Flooding Creek, do. ...	885	
Chepstow, police district, (part of) ¹¹	392		Benalla do. (part of) ²⁷	2,497	
Colac, do. (do.) ¹²	8		Horsham, do. ...	2,019	
TOTAL, County of Grenville	...	400	TOTAL of the Unnamed } Districts ... ..	...	6,499
COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.			TOTAL, Population on the } 2nd March, 1851	...	77,345
Belfast, police district, (part of) ¹³	242				
Chepstow, do. (do.) ¹⁴	547				
Colac, do. (do.) ¹⁵	182				
TOTAL, County of Hampden	...	971			

¹ Remainder in Dalhousie and Unnamed Districts.

² Remainder in Dalhousie and Unnamed Districts.

³ Remainder in Anglesey and Unnamed Districts.

⁴ Remainder in Talbot.

⁵ Remainder in Anglesey and Unnamed Districts.

⁶ Remainder in Ripon and Villiers.

⁷ Remainder in Follett.

⁸ Remainder in Mornington.

⁹ Remainder in Normanby.

¹⁰ Remainder in Dundas.

¹¹ Remainder in Hampden and Ripon.

¹² Remainder in Hampden, Heytesbury, and Polwarth.

¹³ Remainder in Heytesbury and Villiers.

¹⁴ Remainder in Grenville and Ripon.

¹⁵ Remainder in Grenville, Heytesbury, and Polwarth.

¹⁶ Remainder in Hampden and Villiers.

¹⁷ Remainder in Grenville, Hampden, and Polwarth.

¹⁸ Remainder in Evelyn.

¹⁹ Remainder in Follett.

²⁰ Remainder in Hampden, Heytesbury and Grenville.

²¹ Remainder in Grenville and Hampden.

²² Remainder in Dundas and Villiers.

²³ Remainder in Dalhousie.

²⁴ Remainder in Hampden and Heytesbury.

²⁵ Remainder in Ripon and Dundas.

²⁶ Remainder in Anglesey and Dalhousie.

²⁷ Remainder in Anglesey and Dalhousie.

Occupations of the People
2nd March, 1851.

39. The tabulated occupations of the people at the period of the census of 1851, form an interesting point of comparison in reference to all after periods : for within six months of the 2nd March, 1851 (the day on which the census was taken), a marvellous change in the social condition of the people had commenced. The discovery of gold had become an indisputable fact, and the Government had issued licenses to dig for the precious ore.* The subjoined Table (XXVI.) shows that the professional, trading and manufacturing classes formed more than a fifth of the population, or 20·37 per cent.; the agricultural class upwards of 5 per cent., and the pastoral about 10 per cent.; while domestic servants formed nearly 6 per cent.; and the residue, or nearly 60 per cent. of the population, was principally composed of women and children.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE
PEOPLE 2ND MARCH,
1851.
TABLE XXVI.

TABLE XXVI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District, on the 2nd March, 1851.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBERS.	Per centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. PROFESSIONAL AND TRADING CLASSES including—		
1 Clerical, Legal and Medical Professions ... 345		
2 Commerce, Trade, &c. ... 5,020		
3 Other educated persons ... 947		
	6,312	8.16
II. MANUFACTURING CLASS—		
Mechanics, Artisans, and Laborers ...	9,441	12.21
III. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—		
1 Shepherds, Stockmen, &c. ... 7,319		
2 Persons engaged in Agriculture ... 3,953		
3 " " Horticulture ... 369		
	11,641	15.05
IV. PERSONAL OFFICES—		
Domestic Servants ...	4,610	5.96
V. MISCELLANEOUS—		
1 Other occupations ... 3,530		
2 Paupers and Pensioners ... 146		
3 Residue of the Population ... 41,665		
	45,341	58.62
	77,345	100.00

a Persons engaged in agriculture and horticulture were 5.59 per cent. of the total population.

Occupations in Town Dis-
tricts, 1851.

40. Owing to the injudicious mode, already alluded to, of collecting the census of 1851 (paragraph 38) there is no available method of comparing the occupations in the town districts at the two periods (1846 and 1851), except that of taking the total towns, as per Table XXI, and comparing the

* The gold license system commenced on the 1st Sept., 1851. Separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales, under the title of Victoria, had taken place two months previously, on the 1st July, 1851.

results with those for Melbourne and Geelong as given in Table XXVII. But even at this disadvantage those two places show considerable advancement, for while the clerical, legal, and medical professions had doubled in number in the same manner as the total population; the number of persons engaged in commerce and trade had more than trebled, viz., from 1017 to 3466. Mechanics, artisans, and laborers had increased from 2281 to 4247; domestic servants from 1063 to 1996; and the residue of the town population from 9976 to 20,660, these latter consisting chiefly of persons chargeable upon others for their maintenance and support. The per centage of each class to the total population as compared with similar results in 1846, does not vary much on the whole.

TABLE XXVII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Towns of Melbourne and Geelong on the 2nd March, 1851.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE
PEOPLE,
2nd MARCH, 1851.
TABLE XXVII.

OCCUPATIONS.					NUMBERS.	Per centage of each class to the Total Population.
I. PROFESSIONAL AND TRADING CLASSES, including—						
1. Clerical, Legal, and Medical professions	...	...	...	222		
2. Commerce, Trade, &c.	...	...	...	3,466		
3. Other educated persons	...	...	...	348		
II. MANUFACTURING CLASS—					4,036	12·84
Mechanics, Artisans, and Laborers	...	...	...	...	4,247	13·51
III. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—						
1. Shepherds, Stockmen, &c.	...	...	...	153		
2. Persons employed in Agriculture	...	...	...	a255		
3. " " Horticulture	...	...	...	87		
IV. PERSONAL OFFICES—					495	1·57
Domestic Servants	...	...	...	...	1,996	6·35
V. MISCELLANEOUS—						
1. Other occupations	...	...	...	1,375		
2. Paupers and Pensioners	...	...	...	139		
3. Residue of the Population	...	...	...	19,146		
					20,660	65·73
TOTAL					31,434	100·00

a Persons engaged in Agriculture and Horticulture were 1·08 per cent. of the total population of Geelong and Melbourne.

41. The great increase observable in the country districts (Table XXVIII.) among the professional, trading, and manufacturing classes, and the residue of the population, arose from the extension of old townships and the formation of new ones in the suburban and country districts, which, as just stated, were not included in Table XXVII. This creation of new centres of population materially affected the per centages of classes to the total as compared with previous quinquennial periods. For example, the pastoral and agricultural class comprised nearly 40 per cent. of the country population in 1846, and but 24 per cent. of the same in March 1851; but in reality the actual number of shepherds, stockmen, and agriculturists had increased in the four years in the

Occupations in Country
Districts, 1851.

country districts from 7110 to 11,146 persons. A similar remark would apply to the class of domestic servants. The rapid settlement of the families in the country districts is indicated under the head "miscellaneous" by the enumeration of 24,681 persons in March, 1851, against 7477 persons five years previous.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.—
OCCUPATIONS OF THE
PEOPLE.
TABLE XXVIII.

TABLE XXVIII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Port Phillip District exclusive of the Towns of Melbourne and Geelong, on the 2nd March, 1851.

OCCUPATIONS.				NUMBERS.	Per centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. PROFESSIONAL AND TRADING CLASSES, including—					
1. Clerical, Legal, and Medical Professions	...	...	...	123	
2. Commerce, Trade, &c.	...	...	...	1,554	
3. Other educated persons	...	...	...	599	
II. MANUFACTURING CLASS—				2,276	4·97
Mechanics, Artisans, and Laborers,	...	...	...	5,194	11·32
III. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—					
1. Shepherds, Stockmen, &c.	...	...	...	7,166	
2. Persons engaged in Agriculture	...	...	...	*3,698	
3. " " Horticulture	...	...	...	282	
IV. PERSONAL OFFICES—				11,146	24·26
Domestic Servants	...	...	...	2,614	5·69
V. MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Other occupations	...	...	...	2,155	
2. Paupers and Pensioners	...	...	...	7	
3. Residue of the Population	...	...	...	22,519	
TOTAL				24,681	53·76
				45,911	100·00

* Persons engaged in Agriculture and Horticulture were 8·67 per cent. of the population of the Port Phillip District, exclusive of Melbourne and Geelong.

LAND SOLD FROM 1837-
1850, BOTH INCLUSIVE,
AND AVERAGE PRICE
PER ACRE.
TABLE XXIX.

42. The total amount of land sold from 1837 to the end of 1850, the prices realized and the average price per acre were as follows:—

TABLE XXIX.

Periods.		Extent.		Amount realized.			Average Price per Acre.		
		A.	R. P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1837 to 1840	...	160,577	1 16	327,497	10	9	2	0	10
1841 to 1845	...	54,575	3 4	67,955	0	1	1	4	11
1846 to 1850	...	119,155	1 39	290,058	3	7	2	8	7
TOTALS	...	334,308	2 19	£685,510	14	5	£2	1	1

Acres alienated on the
average to each indi-
vidual up to 31st De-
cember, 1850.

43. The population being taken as a divisor in round numbers at 76,000, would produce a quotient of 4·4 acres to each individual on the average at the end of the year 1850.

44. From the year 1851 the influence of the gold yield on the purchase of land becomes very apparent, for in the three years ending 31st December, 1853, there were alienated more than twice the number of acres sold throughout the whole of the previous fourteen years. Tables XXX. and XXXI. show that from 1st January, 1851, to 31st December, 1853, there were disposed of 671,092 acres 1 rood 23 perches for the sum of £2,341,978 3s. 4d., being at the rate of nearly £3 10s. per acre.

Land Sold from 1851-1853.
Influence of gold produce.

TABLE XXX.—VICTORIA.—CROWN LANDS SOLD 1851-1853, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

CROWN LANDS SOLD,
1851-1853,
TABLE XXX.

Return showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands, Sold from 1st January, 1851, to 31st December, 1853.

Counties.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			TOTAL.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey ... ..	...	...	...	10	0	0	640	0	0	650	0	0
Bourke	849	1	29	20,408	3	37	223,090	2	28	244,349	0	14
Dalhousie	202	0	35	4,490	3	4	30,959	0	24	35,652	0	23
Dundas	91	2	11	557	2	39	6,070	0	0	6,719	1	10
Evelyn	11	0	0	84	3	12	16,470	3	0	16,566	2	12
Follett	16	2	0	337	0	24	640	0	0	993	2	24
Grant	318	0	16	7,437	3	38	113,802	1	22	121,558	1	36
Grenville	70	1	0	1,122	1	17	6,701	0	0	7,893	2	17
Hampden	54	2	0	983	3	13	21,535	2	20	22,573	3	33
Heytesbury ... ..	...	...	...	516	2	0	8,243	2	24	8,760	0	24
Mornington	7	0	0	595	3	20	41,798	1	20	42,401	1	0
Normanby	66	3	16	3,835	3	22	12,339	0	0	16,241	2	38
Polwarth	16	0	0	169	3	37	19,663	0	1	19,848	3	38
Ripon	11	0	0	...	...	...	2,240	0	0	2,251	0	0
Talbot	176	0	32	1,764	1	29	13,706	0	31	15,646	3	12
Villiers	181	3	39	5,200	2	21	70,591	3	22	75,974	2	2
Unnamed	241	0	16	2,201	0	14	30,568	3	30	33,011	0	20
TOTALS	2,313	2	34	49,718	0	7	619,060	2	22	671,092	1	23

45. The sums realized for town and suburban land were in many instances extravagantly high: and the average price per acre as shown in the following Table (XXXI.) exhibits the sudden rise in the estimated commercial value of landed property which had taken place within two years of the discovery of gold. The amount paid at the Government land sales, however, is but a faint indication of the rates at which from time to time isolated properties changed hands. In some portions of the city of Melbourne, for example, almost fabulous prices have been paid per foot.*

High Prices of Town and
Suburban Land.

* In the year 1837, when city land was first put up to auction, portions of Melbourne were cut up into blocks which realized from £18 to £78 per half-acre, or thereabouts. Maegregor, the late Secretary of the Board of Trade, in his Commercial Statistics (1850), vol. v., page 151, cites the following as a remarkable instance of the rapid rise of real property in Melbourne:—"The owner of a small allotment of ground in Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, in July, 1849, whipped up a wooden tenement with a shop front, at an expense not exceeding £50, and let the same at an annual rent of £80, for a term of three years, six months' rent being paid in advance."

The effect of the discovery of gold on Melbourne land-prices may be illustrated by the following, amongst many instances, that might be cited of the high rates realized from time to time:—A piece of land in Collins-street, having 22 feet 5 inches frontage, with a depth of only 26 feet 5 inches, having on it a small wooden building of but little value, was sold towards the latter end of 1853 for £6,000, being at the rate of £267 1s. per foot frontage, or about £441,000 per acre.

Within the last twelve months the prices realized for land of an average depth in Melbourne, not built upon, or with inferior tenements of small value, have been as follow, viz.:—In the outskirts of the city, as North Melbourne, &c., from £2 to £6 per foot; in Elizabeth-street (from Lonsdale to Flinders-streets), from £150 to £200 per foot; in Collins-street, from £60 to £200 per foot; in Bourke-street (from Queen to Spring-streets), from £90 to £250 per foot.

CROWN LANDS SOLD,
1851—1853.
AMOUNT REALIZED.
TABLE XXXI.

TABLE XXXI.—Return showing the AMOUNT REALIZED, and AVERAGE PRICE per ACRE of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold during the period from 1851 to 1853.

COUNTY.	TOWN.		SUBURBAN.		COUNTRY.		TOTAL.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey ..	..	..	105 0 0	10 10 0	640 0 0	1 0 0	745 0 0	1 3 0
Bourke ..	557,508 12 0	656 6 7	368,686 9 7	18 1 3	502,025 4 4	2 5 0	1,428,220 5 11	5 17 0
Dalhousie ..	19,868 19 0	98 5 1	35,449 1 0	7 17 10	61,555 14 8	1 18 10	116,873 14 8	3 15 7
Dundas ..	4,558 10 0	49 15 7	2,237 7 10	4 0 3	6,070 0 0	1 0 0	12,865 17 10	1 18 4
Evelyn ..	161 5 0	14 13 3	1,243 2 5	14 13 1	25,064 7 6	1 10 5	26,468 14 11	1 12 0
Follett ..	398 0 0	24 2 5	3,091 18 0	9 3 5	640 0 0	1 0 0	4,129 18 0	4 3 0
Grant ..	132,180 12 0	415 10 8	34,693 19 4	4 13 3	141,694 8 8	1 5 0	308,569 0 0	2 10 10
Grenville ..	9,204 10 0	131 0 5	15,106 18 4	13 9 3	6,808 15 0	1 0 4	31,120 3 4	3 18 10
Hampden ...	1,826 0 0	33 10 0	8,357 15 8	8 9 10	31,433 1 2	1 9 3	41,616 16 10	1 16 10
Heytesbury ..	..	..	2,250 16 0	4 7 3	12,728 2 9	1 10 10	14,978 18 9	1 14 3
Mornington ..	281 9 0	40 4 2	2,013 9 0	3 7 7	49,091 7 10	1 3 5	51,386 5 10	1 4 3
Normanby ..	10,594 10 0	158 9 8	19,112 0 7	4 19 7	15,282 11 7	1 4 10	44,989 2 2	2 15 5
Polwarth ..	254 4 0	15 17 9	1,906 0 0	11 4 3	36,217 15 8	1 16 10	38,377 19 8	1 18 7
Ripon ..	244 0 0	22 3 7	..	..	2,240 0 0	1 0 0	2,484 0 0	1 2 0
Talbot ..	2,330 4 6	13 4 5	4,857 4 11	2 15 0	21,080 8 4	1 10 10	28,267 17 9	1 16 3
Villiers ..	10,761 16 0	59 2 7	16,098 0 7	3 2 0	113,850 7 4	1 12 3	140,710 3 11	1 17 0
Unnamed ..	9,993 5 11	41 8 0	8,666 19 1	3 18 10	31,513 18 9	1 0 2	50,174 3 9	1 10 5
TOTALS ..	760,165 17 5	328 10 10	523,876 2 4	10 10 10	1,057,936 3 7	1 14 3	2,341,978 3 4	3 9 10

46. The total quantity of land sold from 1837 to the end of 1853, the amount realized, and the average price per acre, were as follow :—

LAND SOLD, AND AVERAGE PRICE per ACRE.
1837—1853.
TABLE XXXII.

TABLE XXXII.

Periods.	Extent.		Amount realized.	Average Price per Acre.
	A.	R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837 to 1850, both inclusive	334,308	2 19	685,510 14 5	2 1 1
1851 to 1853, both inclusive	671,092	1 23	2,341,978 3 4	3 9 10
TOTAL ...	1,005,401	0 2	3,027,488 17 9	3 0 3

Acres alienated to each individual, 31st December, 1853.

47. This acreage, divided by the estimated total population (222,436) on the 31st December, 1853, would give an average of 4·52 acres of purchased land to each individual at that date.

48. The influence of the above land purchases on the distribution of the inhabitants and their occupations is indicated in the following tables, computed from the census of 1854 :—(Tables XXXIII.—XXXVI.)

TABLE XXXIII.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION in the Colony of Victoria, on the 26th April, 1854.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA,
26TH APRIL, 1854.
TABLE XXXIII.

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.	PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.	
COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.			Total brought forward ...			
Avenel	86	593	COUNTY OF DUNDAS.			
Seymour	138		Cavendish	62	1,345	
	224		Hamilton	439		
County of Anglesey, exclusive of the above towns... }	369			501		
TOTAL, County of Anglesey	...		County of Dundas, exclusive of the above places ... }	844		
			TOTAL, County of Dundas...	...		
COUNTY OF BOURKE.			COUNTY OF EVELYN.			
Bacchus Marsh	695	101,086	Eltham	285	1,215	
Braybrook	99		County of Evelyn, exclusive of the above town, including gold field }	930		
Brighton	2,731					
Broadmeadows	343		TOTAL, County of Evelyn...			
Brunswick	1,329		COUNTY OF FOLLETT.			
Campbellfield	227		Casterton	128		381
Collingwood	17,910		Lindsay and vicinity	120		
Emerald Hill	3,504			248		
Essendon	172		County of Follett, exclusive of the above towns ... }	133		
Flemington	424					
Footscray	100		TOTAL, County of Follett...			
Germantown	102		COUNTY OF GRANT.			
Gisborne	279		Ballan	462	32,889	
Hawthorn	327		Batesford	195		
Heidelberg	555		Buninyong	941		
Irishtown	179		Cowie's Creek	111		
Keilor	392		Geelong†	20,115		
Lyndhurst	147		Leigh	267		
Melbourne Proper, including North Melbourne*	45,845		Meredith	270		
Northcote	298			22,361		
Pentridge	1,288		County of Grant, exclusive of the above places, including gold fields... .. }	10,528		
Philipstown	450					
Prahran	5,690		TOTAL, County of Grant ...			
Richmond	7,071		COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.			
Sandridge	1,927		Ballaarat	1,303	8,604	
South Yarra	717		County of Grenville, exclusive of the above town, including gold fields }	7,301		
St. Kilda	1,242					
Williamstown	2,613		TOTAL, County of Grenville			
	96,656		COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.			
County of Bourke, exclusive of the above towns ... }	4,430		Total	899	
TOTAL, County of Bourke	...		COUNTY OF HEYTESBURY.			
COUNTY OF DALHOUSIE.			Total	351		
Carlsruhe	396	6,212	Carried forward ...			
Heathcote (town and diggings)...	1,040					
Kilmore	1,426					
Kyneton	1,168					
Malmesbury	121					
Woodend	199					
	4,350					
County of Dalhousie, exclusive of the above towns, includ- ing gold fields ... }	1,862					
TOTAL, County of Dalhousie	...					
Carried forward ...	...	107,891		153,575	

* Melbourne is here given exclusive of Emerald Hill, Sandridge, South Yarra, and St. Kilda, although these were within its corporate district in April, 1854.

† Geelong includes Ashby, Chilwell, Fyansford, Germantown, Irishtown, Kildare, Little Scotland, and Newtown.

TABLE XXXIII.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION (1854)—*continued.*

PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.	PLACES.	Persons.	Total in each County.
Total brought forward ...	...	153,575	Total brought forward ...	...	183,358
COUNTY OF MORNINGTON.			GIPPS LAND DISTRICT.		
Frankston	99		Alberton	151	
County of Mornington, exclusive } of the above place }	1,273		Bushy Park	57	
			Lindenow	56	
TOTAL, County of Mornington	...	1,372	Port Albert	126	
			Sale	116	
COUNTY OF NORMANBY.			Stratford	61	
Digby	185		Tarraville	160	
Hotspur	59			727	
Portland	1,962		Gipps Land District, exclusive } of the above places }	1,229	
County of Normanby, exclusive } of the above towns }	2,206 1,715		TOTAL, Gipps Land District	...	1,956
TOTAL, County of Normanby	...	3,921			
			LODDON DISTRICT.		
COUNTY OF POLWARTH.			Lockwood	90	
Colac	672		Muckleford	153	
County of Polwarth, exclusive } of the above town }	309		Sandhurst	5,276	
TOTAL, County of Polwarth	...	981		5,519	
			Loddon District, exclusive of the } above towns, including gold } fields }	21,607	
COUNTY OF RIPON.			TOTAL, Loddon District ...	...	27,126
Streatham	56				
County of Ripon, exclusive of } the above town }	1,213		MURRAY DISTRICT.		
TOTAL, County of Ripon ...	...	1,269	Beechworth	1,275	
			Benalla	297	
COUNTY OF TALBOT.			Euroa	124	
Amherst (town and diggings) ...	401		Longwood	63	
Carisbrook	103		Violettown	53	
Castlemaine	1,854		Wangaratta	503	
Elphinstone	293			2,315	
Harcourt	140		Murray District, exclusive of the } above towns (including gold } fields)	4,077	
Hepburn (town and diggings) ...	1,028				
Lexton	209		TOTAL, Murray District ...	...	6,392
Taradale	136				
	4,164		RODNEY DISTRICT.		
County of Talbot, exclusive of } the above towns, including } gold fields }	12,080		Total (including gold field) ...	...	1,557
TOTAL, County of Talbot ...	...	16,244			
			WIMMERA DISTRICT.		
COUNTY OF VILLIERS.			Horsham	57	
Belfast	1,339		Wimmera District, exclusive of } the above town }	2,628	
Caramut	50				
Hexham	54		TOTAL, Wimmera District	...	2,685
Tower Hill	172				
Warrnambool	943		Travellers on roads, gold fields, } and persons in ships and hulks }	...	13,724
Woodford	81				
	2,639				
County of Villiers, exclusive of } the above places }	3,357		TOTAL POPULATION on } 26TH APRIL, 1854 }	...	236,798
TOTAL, County of Villiers	...	5,996			
Carried forward ...	...	183,358			

NOTE.—A few Townships scantily populated have been omitted in the above Table.

49. The population of Victoria had thus increased by about one hundred and sixty thousand souls in little more than three years. In what way nearly a quarter of a million of human beings, so rapidly drawn together from all portions of the globe in search of independence, had set to work to attain that end may be seen by the following table:—

Great increase of the population, 1851-1854.

TABLE XXXIV.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria on the 26th April, 1854.

VICTORIA.
Occupations of the People,
26th April, 1854.
TABLE XXXIV.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBERS.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. GOVERNMENTAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND TRADING CLASSES—		
1. Persons ministering to Government	*3,982	
2. Learned Professions	1,426	
3. Ministering to Science and Literature	1,283	
4. Trading Classes	11,929	
5. Persons of Independent Means	1,943	
	20,563	8·68
II. MANUFACTURING AND LABORING CLASSES—		
1. Mechanics and Artisans	18,461	
2. Laborers (branch of labor undefined)	8,904	
3. Carriers, &c.	5,957	
	33,322	14·07
III. GOLD MINING CLASS	36,332	15·35
IV. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—		
1. Persons engaged in Pastoral Pursuits	6,874	
2. " " Agricultural "	†7,599	
	14,473	6·11
V. PERSONAL OFFICES—		
1. Domestic Servants	10,447	
2. Inn and Lodging-house Keepers... ..	2,856	
3. Tailors and Dressmakers	4,668	
4. Persons dealing in Food and Drinks	3,329	
	21,300	9·00
VI. MISCELLANEOUS—		
1. Sailors	5,712	
2. No specific occupation	102,110	
3. Maintained at Public Cost	2,986	
	110,808	46·79
TOTAL	236,798	100·00

* Under this head are included—Soldiers (including officers) 443
Police " " 1,876
Total 2,319

† Persons engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits were 3·29 per cent. of the total population of the Colony.

50. The classes are arranged in somewhat different groups to those of previous censuses, in conformity with the classification adopted in England; but no difficulty will be found in making all needful comparisons with the results of previous years. The professional and trading classes (comprising I. and V. of Table XXXIV., with the exception of domestic servants) made up 13 per cent. of the population; and the manufacturing and laboring classes, together with the gold mining class, formed as much as 30 per cent. of the total inhabitants of the Colony. The actual numbers of the pastoral class had decreased from 7319 to 6874, while the agricultural class had

Remarks on Table XXXIV.

increased from 4322 to 7599; the relation of both united to the total population had, however, fallen from 15 to 6 per cent.

Development of occupations in towns.

51. The development of the various classes in the principal towns of the Colony had been equally remarkable. At former census periods the towns of chief numerical importance were Melbourne and Geelong; but in the following table there will be found not only various places in their immediate districts, but several townships in the country districts and on the gold fields :—

TOWN DISTRICTS.
Occupations of the People,
26th April, 1854.
TABLE XXXV.

TABLE XXXV.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Principal Towns of the Colony of Victoria, including Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Prahran, Emerald Hill, St. Kilda, Geelong, Ballarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Portland, Warrnambool, and Belfast, on the 26th April, 1854.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBERS.	Per Centage of each Class to the total Population.
I. GOVERNMENTAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND TRADING CLASSES—		
1. Persons ministering to Government	*1,822	
2. Learned Professions	839	
3. Ministering to Science and Literature	865	
4. Trading Classes	8,972	
5. Persons of Independent means... ..	1,017	
	13,515	12·32
II. MANUFACTURING AND LABORING CLASSES—		
1. Mechanics and Artisans	12,140	
2. Laborers (branch of labor undefined)	4,832	
3. Carriers, &c... ..	2,724	
	19,696	17·95
III. GOLD MINING CLASS	5,654	5·15
IV. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—		
1. Persons engaged in Pastoral Pursuits	227	
2. „ Agriculture	†989	
	1,216	1·11
V. PERSONAL OFFICES—		
1. Domestic Servants	6,477	
2. Inn and Lodging-house Keepers	1,728	
3. Tailors and Dressmakers	3,225	
4. Persons dealing in Food and Drinks	1,804	
	13,234	12·06
VI. MISCELLANEOUS—		
1. Sailors	1,298	
2. No specified occupation	53,198	
3. Maintained at Public Cost	1,911	
	56,407	51·41
TOTAL	109,722	100·00

* Under this head are included all persons belonging to the military and police forces stationed in the principal towns.

† Persons engaged in Agricultural pursuits were 0·9 per cent. of the population of the principal towns.

Increase of classes in Country Districts from 1851 to 1854.

52. The extra-urban population had, in the three years (1851–1854), become about trebled. The pastoral class, which had prior to the gold discovery been the most prominent feature of the occupation tables of the country districts, now assumed an altogether inferior position, as may be observed in the second and third columns of Table XXXVI. When the

country population was less than 50,000, the pastoral and agricultural classes comprised nearly a fourth of that number; but when that population had increased to 127,000, they formed but little more than a tenth; and a new and previously unthought of class (that of gold miners) embraced upwards of 24 per cent. of the total country inhabitants, without counting many thousands of laborers, carriers, and others, whose welfare for the most part mainly depended on the success of the mining population:—

TABLE XXXVI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria, exclusive of the Principal Towns, on the 26th April, 1854.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.
Occupations of the People,
26th April, 1854.
TABLE XXXVI.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBERS.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. GOVERNMENTAL, PROFESSIONAL AND TRADING CLASSES—		
1. Persons ministering to Government *2,160		
2. Learned Professions 587		
3. Ministering to Science and Literature 418		
4. Trading Classes 2,957		
5. Persons of Independent Means 926		
	7,048	5·54
II. MANUFACTURING AND LABORING CLASSES—		
1. Mechanics and Artisans 6,321		
2. Laborers (branch of labor undefined) 4,072		
3. Carriers, &c. 3,233		
	13,626	10·73
III. GOLD MINING CLASS	30,678	24·14
IV. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—		
1. Persons engaged in Pastoral Pursuits 6,647		
2. „ „ Agricultural „ †6,610		
	13,257	10·43
V. PERSONAL OFFICES—		
1. Domestic Servants 3,970		
2. Inn and Lodging-house Keepers 1,128		
3. Tailors and Dressmakers 1,443		
4. Persons dealing in Food and Drinks 1,525		
	8,066	6·35
VI. MISCELLANEOUS—		
1. Sailors 4,414		
2. No specified occupation 48,912		
3. Maintained at Public Cost 1,075		
	54,401	42·81
TOTAL	127,076	100·00

* The Military and Police are included under this head.

† Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were 5·2 per cent. of the population of the Colony, exclusive of the principal towns.

53. In the next triennial period (1854 to 1856 both inclusive) the sale of land was still more extensive than during the previous three years; there having been sold 1,281,006a. 1r. 38p., which produced to the revenue £2,891,730 14s. 6d., at an average of £2 5s. 3d. per acre. The total Crown lands sold to the end of 1856 amounted to 2,286,407 acres, which divided by the estimated population at that date (397,560) gives 5·75 acres to each individual.

Extensive sales of Crown
Land, 1854-1856.

Acres alienated on the
average to each indi-
vidual, 31st Dec., 1856.

CROWN LANDS SOLD, 1854-1856.

TABLE XXXVII.

TABLE XXXVII.—VICTORIA.—CROWN LANDS SOLD 1854-1856, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Return showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands, Sold from 1st January, 1854, to 31st December, 1856.

Counties.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			TOTAL.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey ...	33	1	31	347	0	25	4,239	1	38	4,620	0	14
Bourke ...	481	0	13	9,744	3	24	171,788	3	6	182,014	3	3
Dalhousie...	350	1	20	1,799	1	0	73,327	0	22	75,476	3	2
Dundas ..	134	0	30	2,282	0	8	19,995	0	33	22,411	1	31
Evelyn ...	18	2	0	14	1	7	21,252	1	17	21,285	0	24
Follett ...	32	2	0	351	1	8	5,095	1	5	5,479	0	13
Grant ...	389	1	5	12,843	3	5	256,680	0	21	269,913	0	31
Grenville ...	142	1	14	2,755	0	19	56,436	1	14	59,333	3	7
Hampden...	37	0	0	2,024	0	39	60,254	2	33	62,315	3	32
Heytesbury	6	0	21	283	0	4	11,640	2	2	11,929	2	27
Mornington	32	1	31	2,310	0	33	73,803	3	0	76,146	1	24
Normanby	203	2	26	3,867	1	20	31,604	0	16	35,675	0	22
Polwarth...	17	2	0	161	3	9	21,617	0	33	21,796	2	2
Ripon ...	45	0	30	640	3	28	42,597	2	19	43,283	2	37
Talbot ...	389	2	31	9,431	1	33	125,057	2	4	134,878	2	28
Villiers ...	167	0	22	1,367	3	18	69,104	1	6	70,639	1	6
Unnamed...	931	3	17	12,538	3	30	170,336	0	8	183,806	3	15
TOTALS ...	3,412	1	11	62,763	2	30	1,214,830	1	37	1,281,006	1	38

Prices of town, suburban, and country lands, 1854-1856.

54. The average price per acre of town and suburban lands had, on the whole, fallen considerably. There was less fluctuation in the prices of country lands; but taking the total of the quantity alienated over the three years, the sum realized was at the rate of nearly twenty-four shillings an acre less than was obtained during the previous triennial period. Nearly the whole of the land purchased was suburban and country land, the latter forming about nineteen-twentieths of the total quantity sold.

CROWN LANDS SOLD.—AMOUNTS REALIZED, 1854-1856.

TABLE XXXVIII.

TABLE XXXVIII.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT realized and AVERAGE PRICE per Acre of TOWN, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY LANDS Sold during the period from 1854 to 1856.

COUNTIES.	TOWN.		SUBURBAN.		COUNTRY.		TOTAL.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey ..	388 15 0	11 12 8	635 10 2	1 16 7	4,894 14 3	1 3 0	5,918 19 5	1 5 7
Bourke ...	179,522 12 6	373 3 3	104,470 4 6	10 14 5	383,832 14 10	2 4 7	667,825 11 10	3 13 5
Dalhousie ..	14,685 7 6	41 18 3	7,447 8 4	4 2 10	142,905 12 3	1 19 0	165,038 8 1	2 3 10
Dundas ...	3,762 15 0	28 0 10	5,423 16 5	2 7 7	23,179 0 5	1 3 3	32,365 11 10	1 8 10
Evelyn ...	515 2 0	27 16 10	134 3 2	9 8 0	38,700 7 8	1 16 5	39,349 12 10	1 17 3
Follett ...	298 19 0	9 4 0	1,302 2 5	3 14 3	5,095 5 11	1 0 0	6,696 7 4	1 4 5
Grant ...	162,790 17 6	418 3 3	81,742 12 7	6 7 3	409,646 18 4	1 11 10	654,180 8 5	2 8 5
Grenville ...	12,746 10 6	89 11 0	13,083 4 4	4 15 0	95,654 8 0	1 13 10	121,484 2 10	2 1 0
Hampden ...	464 6 0	12 11 0	5,772 8 11	2 17 0	81,699 14 5	1 7 2	87,936 9 4	1 8 2
Heytesbury	134 10 0	22 1 0	835 17 9	2 19 1	14,174 4 3	1 4 5	15,144 12 0	1 5 5
Mornington	897 4 0	27 13 0	9,611 8 8	4 3 3	105,392 4 3	1 8 7	115,900 16 11	1 10 5
Normanby ...	17,906 6 6	87 18 5	13,363 0 9	3 9 3	41,640 15 5	1 6 5	72,910 2 8	2 0 10
Polwarth ...	528 15 0	30 4 3	583 10 2	3 12 2	33,971 6 10	1 11 5	35,083 12 0	1 12 3
Ripon ...	821 12 3	18 3 6	2,073 3 1	3 4 7	95,109 11 9	2 4 7	98,004 7 1	2 5 3
Talbot ...	39,047 4 7	100 4 0	27,089 19 11	2 17 5	206,079 4 2	1 13 0	272,216 8 8	2 0 5
Villiers ...	8,753 2 0	52 7 7	13,523 19 9	9 17 10	122,846 9 2	1 15 7	145,123 10 11	2 1 0
Unnamed ...	75,404 15 10	80 18 2	44,903 7 8	3 11 7	236,243 8 10	1 7 10	356,551 12 4	1 18 10
TOTALS ..	518,668 15 2	152 0 0	331,995 18 7	5 5 10	2,041,066 0 9	1 13 7	2,891,730 14 6	2 5 3

55. The Census of 31st March 1857, was taken, as in the year 1854 upon the English system, and very elaborate tables, deduced from the returns, have from time to time been issued from this department. The following abstract-tables (XXXIX.-XLII.) will show in brief the results as to distribution and occupation of the people of Victoria in 1857 :—

TABLE XXXIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION of VICTORIA on 29th March, 1857.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA,
29TH MARCH, 1857,
TABLE XXXIX.

PLACES.	PERSONS.	TOTAL.	PLACES.	PERSONS.	TOTAL.
COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.			Total brought forward	880
Avenel (part of) ¹ ...	68	880	COUNTY OF BOURKE—continued.		
Merton (part of) ² ...	54		Brought forward ...		
Seymour ...	164		111,131	439	
County of Anglesey, exclusive } of the above places }	286		Studley, Cotham, and Camberwell	309	
	594		Oakleigh ...	146	
			Dandenong (part of) ⁴ ...	77	
TOTAL, County of Anglesey			...	2,721	
COUNTY OF BOURKE.			114,823		
Melbourne (exclusive of Fitzroy } Ward)	41,875		County of Bourke, exclusive of } the above places }	18,653	
Collingwood (includes Fitzroy } Ward)	21,397		TOTAL, County of Bourke		
Emerald Hill... ..	6,403		...		133,476
Prahran	8,165	COUNTY OF DALHOUSIE.			
Richmond	9,030	Woodend	314		
St. Kilda	4,558	Carlsruhe	347		
Elsternwick	205	Kyneton	1,086		
Williamstown	3,536	Malmsbury	191		
Donnybrook	317	Heathcote	888		
Whittlesea	143	McIvor Creek (gold field)	424		
Separation	106	Mount Ida Creek (do.)	253		
Somerton	99	Hibernian (do.)	222		
Epping	118	Broadford (town and parish)	226		
Campbellfield	546	Kilmore	1,257		
Broadmeadows	246	County of Dalhousie, exclusive }			
Thomastown	279	of the above places }			
Germantown	141	TOTAL, County of Dalhousie			
Kingstown	95	...		10,208	
Preston	364	COUNTY OF DUNDAS.			
Greensborough	182	Balmoral	64		
Heidelberg	858	Cavendish	70		
Bolingbroke	106	Coleraine	122		
Pentridge	1,341	Hamilton	682		
Lyndhurst	411	County of Dundas, exclusive of }			
Phillipstown	318	the above places }			
Brunswick	1,527	TOTAL, County of Dundas			
Newlands	140	...		2,475	
Northcote	736	COUNTY OF EVELYN.			
Alphington	154	Eltham	129		
Footscray	449	Little Eltham	358		
Flemington	1,122	St. Andrew's (gold field)	242		
Braybrook	58	Anderson's Creek (do.)	294		
Essendon	677	County of Evelyn, exclusive of }			
Keilor	443	the above places }			
Wyndham	65	TOTAL, County of Evelyn...			
Gisborne (parish and town)	954	...		2,591	
Lancefield (parish and village)	316				
Sunbury	116	1,023			
Bacchus Marsh	595	1,568			
Ballan (part of) ³	160				
Blackwood (gold field)	1,102				
Hawthorn	1,678				
Carried forward ...	111,131	880	Carried forward	149,630

¹ Remainder in the Murray district.² Remainder in the Murray district.³ Remainder in Grant.⁴ Remainder in Mornington.

TABLE XXXIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION (1857)—*continued.*

PLACES.	PERSONS.	TOTAL.	PLACES.	PERSONS.	TOTAL.
Total brought forward ...	...	149,630	Total brought forward ...	...	232,219
COUNTY OF FOLLETT.			COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.		
Casterton ...	109		Mortlake ...	235	
County of Follett, exclusive of } the above place }	401		Hexham (part of) ¹³ ...	72	
			Darlington ...	63	
			Camperdown ...	213	
TOTAL, County of Follett ...	...	510	Skipton (part of) ¹⁴ ...	69	
COUNTY OF GRANT.				652	
Geelong ...	23,307		County of Hampden, exclusive } of the above places }	1,209	
Queenscliff ...	369				
Portarlington ...	159		TOTAL, County of Hampden	...	1,861
Kensington ...	110		COUNTY OF HEYTESBURY.		
Clifton ...	101		TOTAL, County of Hey- } tesbury }	...	574
Point Henry ...	156		COUNTY OF MORNINGTON.		
Winchelsea (part of) ⁵ ...	65		Point Nepean (district) ...	312	
Ceres ...	155		Frankston (parish and village)...	146	
Teesdale ...	99		Dandenong (part of) ¹⁵ ...	117	
Shelford (part of) ⁶ ...	175		Cranbourne (parish and village)	301	
Inverleigh (part of) ⁷ ...	117		Packingham (do. do.) ...	278	
Batesford ...	435			1,154	
Steiglitz (gold field) ...	892		County of Mornington, exclu- } sive of the above places }	1,507	
Town of Steiglitz ...	374				
Meredith ...	134		TOTAL, County of Morn- } ington }	...	2,661
Ballan (part of) ⁸ ...	232		COUNTY OF NORMANBY.		
Ballaarat gold field (part of) ...	16,645		Portland (municipality) ...	2,705	
Buninyong do. ...	1,261		Branxholme ...	221	
Town of Buninyong ...	1,619		South Hamilton ...	633	
Corduroy ...	66		Merino ...	231	
Mount Egerton (gold field) ...	347		Hotspur ...	165	
	46,818		Digby ...	353	
County of Grant, exclusive of } the above places }	16,758		Heywood ...	123	
				4,431	
TOTAL, County of Grant ...	...	63,576	County of Normanby, exclusive } of the above places }	1,482	
COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.			TOTAL, County of Normanby	...	5,913
Ballaarat (municipality) ...	4,971		COUNTY OF POLWARTH.		
Ballaarat (gold field, part of) ¹⁰ ...	5,757		Apollo Bay and Cape Otway ...	229	
Dowling Forest ...	466		Colac (electoral district) ...	791	
Brown's (gold field) ...	304			1,020	
Smythe's Creek (do.) ...	1,126		County of Polwarth, exclusive } of the above places }	618	
Linton's (do.) ...	667				
Carngham ...	459		TOTAL, County of Polwarth	...	1,638
Chepstow ...	167				
Pitfield ...	77		Carried forward ...	...	244,865
Rokewood ...	234				
Emu Hill ...	283				
Winchelsea (part of) ¹¹ ...	89				
Inverleigh (part of) ¹² ...	119				
	14,719				
County of Grenville exclusive } of the above places }	3,784				
TOTAL, County of Grenville	...	18,503			
Carried forward ...	...	232,219			

⁵ Remainder in Grenville.⁸ Remainder in Bourke.¹¹ Remainder in Grant.¹⁴ Remainder in Ripon, containing 9 inhabitants.⁶ Remainder in Grenville.⁹ Remainder in Grenville.¹² Remainder in Grant.⁷ Remainder in Grenville.¹⁰ Remainder in Grant.¹³ Remainder in Villiers.¹⁵ Remainder in Bourke.

TABLE XXXIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION (1857)—*continued.*

PLACES.	PERSONS.	TOTAL.	PLACES.	PERSONS.	TOTAL.
Total brought forward ...	...	244,866	Total brought forward ...	...	311,189
COUNTY OF RIPON.			GIPPS-LAND DISTRICT.		
Fiery Creek (gold field) ...	2,102		Alborton (electoral district) ...	1,431	
Raglan ...	58		Sale and suburbs ...	456	
Mount Ararat (gold field) ...	848		Stratford ...	131	
Cathcart, &c. ...	200				
Wickliffe ...	84		Gipps-land District, exclusive of }	2,018	
			the above places }	1,606	
County of Ripon, exclusive of }	3,292		TOTAL, Gipps-land District	...	3,624
the above places }	3,526				
TOTAL, County of Ripon ...	...	6,818	LODDON DISTRICT.		
COUNTY OF TALBOT.			Castlemaine (municipality, part of) ¹⁹	1,151	
Maryborough (township) ...	495		Campbell's Creek (part of) ²⁰ ...	500	
Maryborough (gold fields) ...	10,821		Muckleford (borough) ...	203	
Carisbrook ...	367		Maldon (including Tarrangower }	3,299	
Amherst ...	838		gold field) }		
Daisy Hill (gold field) ...	1,727		Epsom (gold field) ...	3,369	
Wallbrook ...	108		Sandhurst (municipality) ...	10,231	
Hampstead ...	64		Bendigo (gold field, within the }	881	
Lexton ...	289		borough of Sandhurst) }		
Creswick (township) ...	500		Bendigo (gold field without the }	10,375	
Creswick Creek (gold field) ...	3,096		borough of Sandhurst) }		
Clunes (do.) ...	220		Lockwood (borough) ...	87	
Newstead ...	61		Eagle Hawk (town and gully) ...	1,569	
Guildford (town and parish) ...	171		Korong (gold field) ...	2,941	
Wombat ...	586		Kingower (do.) ...	687	
Daylesford ...	1,250		McIntyre (do.) ...	788	
Mount Franklin (gold field) ...	1,342		Moliagul (do.) ...	736	
Campbell's Creek (do) ...	2,189		New Bridge Town (and gold field)	357	
Fryer's Creek (do.) ...	2,812		Jones's Creek (gold field) ...	413	
Forest Creek (do.) ...	3,621		Inkermann (do.) ...	1,918	
Barker's Creek (do.) ...	403		North Dunolly (town and diggings)	428	
Harcourt (borough) ...	86		South Dunolly (do. do.) ...	3,395	
Castlemaine (part of municipality) ¹⁶	5,169		Avoca (town and diggings) ...	1,904	
Elphinstone (borough) ...	141				
Taradale (township) ...	628		Loddon District, exclusive of }	45,232	
Taradale (gold field) ...	537		the above places }	9,564	
			TOTAL, Loddon District	...	54,796
County of Talbot, exclusive of }	37,521		MURRAY DISTRICT.		
the above places }	10,913		Avenel (part of) ²¹ ...	96	
TOTAL, County of Talbot ...	...	48,434	Euroa (borough) ...	167	
COUNTY OF VILLIERS.			Benalla (do.) ...	502	
Belfast (municipality) ...	2,190		Longwood ...	102	
Yambuk ...	36		Violettown ...	129	
Kirkstall ...	135		Mount Bulla District (including }	425	
Dunkeld ...	77		part of Merton) ²² }		
Woodford ...	209		Wangaratta (borough) ...	583	
Framlingham (part of) ¹⁷ ...	56		Belvoir (borough and suburbs) ...	282	
Hexham (part of) ¹⁸ ...	54		Indigo Creek ...	83	
Warrnambool (municipality) ...	1,582		Omco (diggings) ...	291	
			Beechworth (municipality) ...	2,640	
County of Villiers, exclusive of }	4,339		Ovens (gold field) ...	10,262	
the above places }	6,732		Buckland (do.) ...	525	
TOTAL, County of Villiers	...	11,071	Murray District, exclusive of }	16,087	
			the above places }	8,224	
Carried forward ...	...	311,189	TOTAL, Murray District ...	...	24,311
			Carried forward ...	...	393,920

¹⁶ Remainder in the Loddon District.¹⁹ Remainder in Talbot.¹⁷ Remainder in Hampden, containing 23 inhabitants.²⁰ Remainder in Talbot.²² Remainder of Merton in Anglesey.¹⁸ Remainder in Hampden.²¹ Remainder in Anglesey.

TABLE XXXIX.—DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION (1857)—*continued.*

PLACES.	PERSONS.	TOTAL.	PLACES.	PERSONS.	TOTAL.
Total brought forward ...	...	393,920	Total brought forward ...	...	395,769
DISTRICT OF RODNEY.			WIMMERA DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>		
Whroo (gold field) ...	344		Brought forward ...	1,392	
Rushworth (do) ...	624		Armstrong's (do.) ...	516	
Murchison (village and district)...	225		Horsham ...	123	
	1,193		Harrow ...	77	
District of Rodney, exclusive of } the above places }	656		Castle Donnington ...	50	
				2,158	
TOTAL, Rodney District ...	...	1,849	Wimmera District, exclusive of } the above places }	2,986	
WIMMERA DISTRICT.			TOTAL, Wimmera District	...	5,144
West Avoca (gold field) ...	148		Travellers and persons in } ships and hulks }	...	3,936
Malakhoff (do.) ...	77		Unenumerated population ...	...	4,189
Pyrenees (do.) ...	84		Roving Aborigines ...	...	1,728
Navarre ...	100				
St. Arnaud ...	191				
Glenorchy ...	113				
Crowlands ...	49				
Pleasant Creek (gold field) ...	630				
Carried forward ...	1,392	395,769	TOTAL POPULATION on the 29th } March, 1857 }	...	410,766

NOTE.—All towns numbering 50 persons and upwards are included in the above return, as also every gold field of any importance.

Great Increase in Population, 1854–1857.

56. As in the three years (1851–1854) an increase had taken place in the population of nearly 160,000 inhabitants; so in the three following years (1854–1857) nearly 174,000 souls were added to the population existing on the 26th April, 1854. On the 29th March, 1857, it was found that while the governmental, professional, and trading classes had increased from 20,563 to 22,913 only; the manufacturing and laboring classes had advanced from 33,322 to 46,555; and the gold mining class had developed in a manner still more striking. The miners in 1854 numbered 36,332, and were chiefly of European origin; in 1857 they had increased to 62,428, and added to these there were at least 20,000 Chinese, who successfully applied themselves to mining pursuits, generally however confining their operations to working out claims previously abandoned by Europeans. The pastoral class showed an augmentation in the shape of 10,172 against 6874 existing at the former census of 1854; and the agricultural class had prodigiously increased, viz.: from 7599 persons to 26,838. Domestic servants and others, in class V., had also increased from 21,300 to 38,065.

Development of Classes.

TABLE XL.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria on the 29th March, 1857. VICTORIA. — OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 29TH MARCH, 1857.

OCCUPATIONS.				NUMBERS.	Per centage of each Class to the total Population.
I. GOVERNMENTAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND TRADING CLASSES—					
1. Persons ministering to Government	...	...	*3,946		
2. Learned Professions	...	...	2,115		
3. Ministering to Science and Literature	...	...	2,926		
4. Trading Classes	...	...	12,751		
5. Persons of independent means...	...	...	1,175	22,913	5.58
II. MANUFACTURING AND LABORING CLASSES—					
1. Mechanics and Artisans	...	...	25,025		
2. Laborers, Woodsplitters, &c.	...	...	8,374		
3. Carriers	...	...	13,156	46,555	11.33
III. GOLD MINING CLASS—					
1. Goldminers, Europeans and others, exclusive of Chinese	...	...	62,428		
2. „ Chinese	...	...	20,000	82,428	20.07
IV. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—					
1. Persons engaged in Pastoral Pursuits	...	...	10,172		
2. „ Agricultural do.	...	...	†26,838	37,010	9.01
V. PERSONAL OFFICES—					
1. Domestic Servants	...	...	19,739		
2. Inn and Lodging-house Keepers	...	...	3,079		
3. Tailors and Dressmakers	...	...	6,276		
4. Persons dealing in Food and Drinks	...	...	8,971	38,065	9.27
VI. MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Other occupations	...	...	748		
2. Domestic duties and Scholars	...	...	167,493		
3. Unemployed, or not specified	...	...	5,341		
4. Paupers, Pensioners, Patients in Hospitals, &c.	...	...	1,077		
5. Prisoners	...	...	2,038		
6. Unclassified Chinese	...	...	5,330		
7. „ Aborigines	...	...	1,768	183,795	44.74
TOTAL	...	...	...	410,766	100.00

* Under this head are included Military, 931; Police, 1219: Total, 2150.

† Persons engaged in Agricultural pursuits were at this period 6.53 per cent. of the entire population of the Colony.

NOTE.—The total number of Chinese in the Colony at the time of the Census of 1857 was 25,370, of whom only 40, principally residents of Melbourne, were classified in the occupation returns. Of the remainder there were upon the gold fields 23,623, of whom it is estimated that 20,000 were employed in mining pursuits. The remaining 3623, added to 1707, living in other parts of the Colony, have been placed in the above Table under Class No. VI., "Miscellaneous."

57. In the town districts it will be perceived that the points chiefly noticeable in the occupations are, that since 1854 the number of persons ministering to Government had increased from 1822 to 2488; that the number of learned professions had increased from 839 to 1414; and the number of persons ministering to science and literature from 865 to 1706. The trading classes appear to have diminished in number in group I., but not so if those enumerated in group V. are, as they ought to be, taken into consideration. Persons of independent means, however, appear to have become less numerous; but the manufacturing, laboring, and gold mining classes, had increased; and so with all the rest. Females engaged in domestic duties, and children returned as scholars, formed 50 per cent. of the town populations.

Development of Occupations in Town Districts.

TOWN DISTRICTS.

TOWN DISTRICTS.—
Occupations of the People.
TABLE XLI.

TABLE XLI.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the principal towns in the Colony of Victoria, including Melbourne, Geelong, Collingwood, Richmond, Prahran, St. Kilda, Emerald Hill, Williamstown, Warrnambool, Belfast, Portland, Kilmore, Ballaarat, Castlemaine, Sandhurst, and Beechworth,* on 29th March, 1857.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBERS.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. GOVERNMENTAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND TRADING CLASSES—		
1. Persons ministering to Government †2,488		
2. Learned Professions 1,414		
3. Ministering to Science and Literature 1,706		
4. Trading Classes 7,687		
5. Persons of Independent Means 866		
	14,161	9·20
II. MANUFACTURING AND LABORING CLASSES—		
1. Mechanics and Artisans 15,086		
2. Laborers, Woodsplitters, &c. 4,154		
3. Carriers 5,349		
	24,589	15·98
III. GOLD MINING CLASS—		
1. Gold miners, Europeans and others, exclusive of Chinese 6,628		
2. „ Chinese 3,000		
	9,628	6·26
IV. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES—		
1. Persons engaged in Pastoral Pursuits 958		
2. „ „ Agricultural „ ‡2,081		
	3,039	1·97
V. PERSONAL OFFICES—		
1. Domestic Servants 10,794		
2. Inn and Lodging-house Keepers... .. 1,381		
3. Tailors and Dressmakers 4,235		
4. Persons dealing in Food and Drinks 4,475		
	20,885	13·57
VI. MISCELLANEOUS—		
1. Other occupations 315		
2. Domestic duties and Scholars 76,351		
3. Unemployed and not specified 2,668		
4. Paupers, Pensioners, Patients in Hospitals, &c. 745		
5. Prisoners 1,049		
6. Unclassified Chinese 439		
7. „ Aborigines 29		
	81,596	53·02
TOTAL	153,898	100·00

* These are the only towns in the Colony which had been proclaimed as municipalities at this period, but several others of importance existed upon the various gold fields, such as East Ballaarat, Dunolly, Avoca, &c. To indicate the development of the town populations, these should in strictness have been included in this table; but as they had for the most part no defined boundaries, the Census Enumerators found it impossible to separate their inhabitants from those of the gold fields adjacent. Had they been included amongst the other towns, the proportions of the different occupations, especially as regards the trading classes, would have differed somewhat from those given in this and the following table.

† The Military and Police stationed in the principal towns are included under this head.

‡ Persons engaged in Agricultural Pursuits were at this period 1·35 per cent. of the entire number of the inhabitants of the principal towns.

NOTE.—The total number of Chinese residing in towns at the time of the Census of 1857 was 3479, of whom 3179 were living in the townships of Ballaarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, and Beechworth, and of which number it is estimated that about 3000 were employed in mining. Of the 300 resident in other towns, 40 only were classified in the occupation returns, leaving 260 unclassified, which added to 179, the number estimated to have been engaged in other than mining pursuits in the townships on the Gold Fields, gives a total of 439 which have been placed under the class "Miscellaneous."

Development of occupa-
tions in country districts.

58. In the extra-urban or country districts the number of persons ministering to Government had decreased from 2160 to 1458; owing to which, notwithstanding the increase noticed in the preceding paragraph as having taken place in the town districts, the total number of this section of the population over the whole Colony had diminished from 3982 in 1854, to 3946 in 1857. The members of the learned professions had, however, increased in number from 587 to 701, and those ministering to science and literature from 418 to

1220. The trading classes likewise showed a large augmentation, namely, 5064 against 2957 at the previous census; but persons of independent means had apparently declined in number from 926 to 309. The mechanic and laboring class had increased more than 60 per cent.; and the goldmining class showed of Europeans and others upwards of 55,000, and of Chinese as many as 17,000. The remarkable increase of the agricultural and pastoral classes has been alluded to in the previous paragraph. The numbers engaged under class V., or personal offices, had more than doubled; the increase being chiefly among domestic servants and dealers in food and drinks. The "Miscellaneous" group, comprising females and scholars, had increased from 54,401 to 102,199, and comprised nearly 40 per cent. of the total country population.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

TABLE XLII.—OCCUPATIONS of the PEOPLE in the Colony of Victoria, exclusive of the principal Towns, on the 29th March, 1857.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS. OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 29TH MARCH, 1857.
TABLE XLII.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBERS.	Per Centage of each Class to the Total Population.
I. GOVERNMENTAL AND TRADING CLASSES—		
1. Persons ministering to Government	1,458	
2. Learned Professions	701	
3. Ministering to Science and Literature	1,220	
4. Trading Classes	5,064	
5. Persons of Independent Means	309	
	8,752	3·41
II. MANUFACTURING AND LABORING CLASSES—		
1. Mechanics and Artisans... ..	9,939	
2. Laborers, Woodsplitters, &c.	4,220	
3. Carriers, &c.	7,807	
	21,966	8·55
III. GOLD MINING CLASS—		
1. Goldminers, Europeans and others, exclusive of Chinese	55,800	
2. " Chinese	17,000	
	72,800	28·34
IV. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLASS—		
1. Persons engaged in Pastoral Pursuits	9,214	
2. " " Agricultural "	†24,757	
	33,971	13·22
V. PERSONAL OFFICES—		
1. Domestic Servants	8,945	
2. Inn and Lodging-house Keepers	1,698	
3. Tailors and Dressmakers	2,041	
4. Persons dealing in Food and Drinks	4,496	
	17,180	6·69
VI. MISCELLANEOUS—		
1. Other occupations	433	
2. Domestic duties and Scholars	91,142	
3. Unemployed and not specified	2,673	
4. Paupers, Pensioners, Patients in Hospitals, &c.	332	
5. Prisoners	989	
6. Unclassified Chinese	4,891	
7. " Aborigines	1,739	
	102,199	39·79
TOTAL	256,868	100·00

* The Military and Police stationed in country districts are included under this head.

† Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits were at this period 9·64 per cent. of the population of the Colony, exclusive of the principal towns.

NOTE.—The total number of Chinese in the Colony, exclusive of those resident in the principal towns, was, at the period of the census, 21,891, none of whom were classified in the occupation returns. Of this number 20,444 were upon the gold fields, of whom it is estimated that about 17,000 were engaged in mining. The remaining 3444, with 1447 residing in other parts of the Colony, making a total of 4891, have been placed in the above table under the class "Miscellaneous."

Average price per acre of
Lands sold, 1857-1858.

59. The land sales during the years 1857 and 1858 produced £2 5s. 2d. per acre, being the same average within a penny per acre as was obtained during the three years preceding (1854-1856); but the quantity brought into the market was somewhat less than the annual average of those years.

CROWN LANDS SOLD IN
1857 AND 1858.
TABLE XLIII.

TABLE XLIII.—VICTORIA.—CROWN LANDS SOLD 1857-1858, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Return showing the Number of Acres of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands, Sold from
1st January, 1857, to 31st December, 1858.

COUNTY.	Town.			Suburban.			Country.			TOTAL.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey	37	1	27	695	1	34	3,292	1	29	4,025	1	10
Bourke	492	1	11	2,964	1	10	99,253	2	36	102,710	1	17
Dalhousie	70	0	3	138	3	2	50,201	3	19	50,410	2	24
Dundas	41	1	0	1,132	2	33	6,726	3	12	7,900	3	5
Evelyn	17	0	19	...	...	...	6,376	0	14	6,393	0	33
Follett ... ..	...	...	...	41	1	23	320	0	0	361	1	23
Grant	155	3	0	3,427	0	37	56,791	0	1	60,373	3	38
Grenville	18	0	19	638	0	11	49,358	1	35	50,014	2	25
Hampden	24	1	8	1,296	2	11	65,350	1	2	66,671	0	21
Heytesbury ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,804	3	19	4,804	3	19
Mornington	136	1	27	233	2	7	35,216	1	14	35,586	1	8
Normanby	90	0	1	890	2	12	44,171	3	17	45,152	1	30
Polwarth	3	2	0	...	...	...	11,270	2	15	11,274	0	15
Ripon	93	2	19	596	1	15	19,848	1	12	20,538	1	6
Talbot	155	2	35	995	1	22	94,978	3	27	96,130	0	4
Villiers	140	2	36	560	0	20	35,870	1	28	36,571	1	4
Unnamed	905	0	17	7,555	3	31	148,727	0	29	157,188	0	37
	2,381	1	22	21,166	1	28	732,559	0	29	756,106	3	39

Prices of town and sub-
urban lots in 1857 and
1858.

60. Town and suburban lots in 1857 and 1858 realized higher prices on the average than during the previous three years, but country lots declined about one shilling and sevenpence an acre. Such fluctuations in prices of course depend not only upon the varying amount of surplus capital and other stimulants to competition among the people, but also upon the situation of the allotments sold in the various localities; as, however, the number of acres alienated in each county (whether in the town, suburbs, or rural districts) together with the average prices realized, have been uniformly here given throughout the whole period to which these notes relate, those who are interested in tracing the history of local land sales will, with the further aid of the lists published periodically in the *Government Gazette*, find little difficulty in doing so in a satisfactory manner.

TABLE XLIV.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and the AVERAGE PRICE per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold during the Years 1857 and 1858.

COUNTY.	TOWN.		SUBURBAN.		COUNTRY.		TOTAL.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey ..	426 5 6	11 8 0	945 3 4	1 7 3	3,433 18 9	1 0 10	4,805 7 7	1 3 10
Bourke ..	271,577 17 0	551 12 3	52,350 1 1	17 13 2	226,304 7 8	2 5 7	550,232 5 9	5 7 2
Dalhousie ..	6,295 11 3	89 18 7	685 3 9	4 18 7	67,454 5 11	1 6 10	74,435 0 11	1 9 7
Dundas ..	1,217 12 0	29 10 5	2,648 8 8	2 6 10	7,815 12 2	1 3 3	11,681 12 10	1 9 7
Evelyn ..	341 10 0	19 19 5	..	..	6,711 15 2	1 1 0	7,053 5 2	1 2 0
Follett ..	..	..	103 9 9	2 10 0	320 0 0	1 0 0	423 9 9	1 3 5
Grant ..	20,421 9 9	131 2 5	27,982 1 1	8 3 5	96,204 11 2	1 13 10	144,608 2 0	2 8 0
Grenville ..	409 1 0	22 11 5	1,977 13 7	3 2 0	98,236 2 5	1 19 10	100,622 17 0	2 0 2
Hampden ..	374 11 0	15 8 3	5,241 8 2	4 0 10	77,363 3 3	1 3 7	82,979 2 5	1 4 10
Heytesbury ..	..	..	..	..	6,174 3 3	1 5 7	6,174 3 3	1 5 7
Mornington ..	3,184 6 0	25 3 10	1,052 10 7	4 10 0	47,532 14 5	1 7 0	51,769 11 0	1 9 0
Normanby ..	1,822 12 0	20 4 10	3,666 16 11	4 2 5	55,162 17 4	1 5 0	60,652 6 3	1 6 10
Polwarth ..	77 10 0	22 2 10	..	..	29,042 12 0	2 11 7	29,120 2 0	2 11 7
Ripon ..	6,919 9 0	73 18 3	3,105 8 3	5 4 3	42,187 10 1	2 2 7	52,212 7 4	2 10 10
Talbot ..	9,129 14 7	58 12 5	9,569 3 10	9 12 5	171,301 12 2	1 16 0	190,000 10 7	1 19 7
Villiers ..	2,339 13 3	16 12 5	2,854 16 8	5 2 0	54,652 10 0	1 10 5	59,846 19 11	1 12 10
Unnamed ..	69,601 15 4	76 18 0	24,082 7 11	3 3 10	185,799 2 4	1 4 10	279,483 5 7	1 15 7
	394,138 17 8	165 10 3	136,264 13 7	6 8 10	1,175,696 18 1	1 12 0	1,706,100 9 4	2 5 2

CROWN LANDS SOLD.—
—Amount realized in
1857 and 1858.
TABLE XLIV.

61. The population on the 31st December, 1858, was estimated at 504,519; and the Crown lands alienated, from the foundation of the Colony, to that date, amounted to 3,042,514a. 1r. 39p., making about 6·03 acres to each individual. Each acre had produced to the Government, on the average—in towns, £202 14s.; in suburbs, £6 8s. 3d.; and in the country, £1 12s. or about £2 10s. for every acre sold throughout Victoria.*

TABLE XLV.—VICTORIA.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF CROWN LANDS SOLD 1837-1858. Return showing the Total Extent of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold in each County and District throughout the Colony, from the 1st January, 1837, to 31st December, 1858, inclusive.

COUNTY.	TOWN.			SUBURBAN.			COUNTRY.			TOTAL.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Anglesey ...	86	1	18	1,148	3	21	10,891	3	27	12,127	0	26
Bourke ...	2,255	0	33	66,669	0	34	654,155	0	12	723,079	1	39
Dalhousie...	670	2	18	6,861	2	18	160,326	0	25	167,858	1	21
Dundas ...	267	0	1	3,972	2	0	32,792	0	5	37,031	2	6
Evelyn ...	46	2	19	259	0	19	50,588	2	31	50,894	1	29
Follett ...	49	0	0	729	3	15	6,555	1	5	6,834	0	20
Grant ...	1,001	3	31	41,125	0	4	498,705	1	39	540,832	1	34
Grenville ...	230	2	33	4,515	2	7	112,495	3	9	117,242	0	9
Hampden ...	115	3	8	4,304	2	23	147,140	2	15	151,561	0	6
Heytesbury ..	6	0	21	799	2	4	24,689	0	5	25,494	2	30
Mornington ..	175	3	18	3,139	2	20	155,938	1	34	159,253	3	32
Normanby ...	458	3	16	9,951	0	35	98,544	3	25	108,954	3	36
Polwarth ...	62	2	0	880	1	29	54,971	1	22	55,914	1	11
Ripon ...	149	3	9	1,237	1	3	64,685	3	31	66,073	0	3
Talbot ...	721	2	18	12,191	1	4	233,742	2	22	246,655	2	4
Villiers ...	597	3	17	8,136	3	26	179,307	3	24	188,042	2	27
Unnamed ...	2,245	0	36	22,547	1	3	359,872	0	27	384,664	2	26
TOTALS ...	9,141	0	16	188,469	3	25	2,844,903	1	38	3,042,514	1	39

Population.—Amount of
Crown Land alienated on
the whole, and to each
individual, and amount
realized to 31st Dec.,
1858.

VICTORIA.
CROWN LANDS SOLD.
General Summary from
1837 to 1858 both
inclusive.
TABLE XLV.

* In New South Wales, the estimated area of which is 306,471,588 acres, there were 2,791,107 acres sold up to 31st December, 1858, and 3,680,481 acres granted: total, 6,471,588 acres, leaving 300,000,000 of acres still to be dealt with. In Tasmania, the estimated area of which is 14,482,892 acres, there were 2,900,637 acres granted and sold up to 31st December, 1858, and 1,778,751 acres held under depasturing licenses: total, 4,679,388 acres, leaving a remainder of 9,803,504 acres for future appropriation. In South Australia, the estimated area of which is 192,000,000 acres, there were two millions of acres sold up to the 4th August, 1859. For the acreage under cultivation in the three colonies, see foot note at page 43.

CROWN LANDS SOLD.
Amount realized from
1837-1858 both inclusive.
TABLE XLVI.

TABLE XLVI.—RETURN showing the AMOUNT REALIZED and AVERAGE PRICE per Acre of Town, Suburban, and Country Lands Sold during the period from 1837 to 1858, inclusive.

COUNTY.	TOWN.		SUBURBAN.		COUNTRY.		TOTAL.	
	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglesey ..	1,044 7 6	12 1 10	1,979 3 0	1 14 5	11,688 13 0	1 1 5	14,712 3 6	1 4 3
Bourke..	1,119,958 1 6	496 12 2	671,018 16 11	10 1 3	1,264,082 9 10	1 18 8	3,055,059 8 3	4 4 6
Dalhousie ..	43,031 0 9	64 3 4	44,624 4 7	6 10 1	277,792 12 10	1 14 7	365,447 18 2	2 3 6
Dundas..	9,538 17 0	35 14 6	10,309 12 11	2 11 11	37,064 12 7	1 2 7	56,913 2 6	1 10 8
Evelyn..	1,017 17 0	21 16 8	1,537 5 7	5 18 6	79,200 18 10	1 11 1	81,756 1 5	1 12 1
Follett ..	696 19 0	14 4 5	4,497 10 2	6 3 1	6,055 5 11	1 0 0	11,249 15 1	1 12 11
Grant ..	358,530 15 3	357 17 0	203,225 13 9	4 19 1	734,256 6 0	1 10 8	1,296,012 15 0	2 7 11
Grenville ..	22,360 1 6	96 18 4	30,167 16 3	6 13 7	200,699 5 5	1 15 8	253,227 3 2	2 3 2
Hampden ..	2,664 17 0	23 0 3	19,371 12 9	4 10 0	190,495 18 10	1 5 10	212,532 8 7	1 8 0
Heytesbury ..	134 10 0	21 18 9	3,086 13 9	3 17 2	33,076 10 3	1 6 9	36,297 14 0	1 8 6
Mornington ..	4,362 19 0	24 15 11	12,677 8 3	4 0 9	207,136 6 6	1 6 6	224,176 13 9	1 8 10
Normanby ..	46,930 11 0	102 5 7	43,149 13 8	4 6 8	122,480 17 5	1 4 10	212,561 2 1	1 19 0
Polwarth ..	1,193 12 0	19 1 6	3,498 11 1	3 18 6	101,812 7 5	1 17 0	106,504 10 6	1 18 1
Ripon ..	7,985 1 3	53 6 1	5,178 11 4	4 3 8	139,537 1 10	2 3 1	152,700 14 5	2 6 2
Talbot ..	50,507 3 8	69 19 10	41,516 8 8	3 7 11	398,461 4 8	1 14 1	490,484 17 0	1 19 9
Villiers ..	24,965 9 3	41 15 2	35,363 5 5	4 6 11	295,606 7 4	1 12 11	355,935 2 0	1 17 10
Unnamed ..	158,030 18 11	70 7 9	77,921 3 4	3 9 1	463,796 9 11	1 5 9	699,748 12 2	1 16 4
TOTAL ..	1,852,953 1 7	202 14 1	1,209,123 11 5	6 8 3	4,563,243 8 7	1 12 1	7,625,320 1 7	2 10 1

Amount realized by land sales prior to and since gold discovery.

62. The total amount realized by land sales is thus shown to have been £7,625,320 1s. 7d., of which £685,510 14s. 5d. only had been paid previous to the year of the gold discovery, 1851. What Victoria has tangibly to show in return for the seven millions of money so received by the Government since that date is, an increase of nearly half a million of souls prospering more or less over an area as large as England, Scotland, and Wales united, that area being largely intersected by central macadamised roads, and these again being supplemented by still greater improvements in the shape of the telegraph and the rail.

CULTIVATION OF THE LAND.

The settlement of early immigrants in the coast counties.

Country and Suburban Land sold to 31st December, 1840.

Acreage under crop.

Suburban and Country Lands sold and acreage under crop, 31st December, 1845.

CULTIVATION OF THE LAND.

63. The early immigrant population settled for the most part in the coast counties, and the first main efforts in agriculture were consequently made in Bourke, Grant, and the Portland Bay and Western Port Districts. The total amount of country and suburban land sold to the 31st December, 1840, was 160,214a. 1r. 20p, of which 3210 acres, or about 2 per cent. only, had up to that date been cultivated. The acreage under crop in Bourke was 1400 acres; and in Grant, the Portland Bay, and Western Port districts, 1810 acres.

64 During the quinquennial period, ending 31st December, 1845, the progress made was as follows:—nearly 11 per cent. of the purchased suburban and country lands in Bourke appears to have been cultivated, or 14,966 acres, out of 140,051 acres sold; nearly 6 per cent. of the same in Grant, or 2865 acres out of 48,972 acres sold; and in the unnamed district as much as 15 per cent.

of the land sold. The total cultivation of the Port Phillip District extended over 25,096 acres, or 11·69 per cent. of the total quantity of alienated country and suburban land.

65. During the third quinquennial period, ending 31st December, 1850, the progress made was yet more striking. Bourke showed a cultivated proportion of 12 per cent. on the purchased suburban and country lands, or 23,254 acres out of 193,574 acres sold; Grant showed upwards of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or 11,173 acres out of 88,848 acres sold; Normanby $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or 290 acres out of 11,787 acres sold; and the unnamed district as much as 24·71 per cent. With respect to the latter item, however, it is well to remark, that the squatters in different parts of the country were, and to some extent still are, in the habit of cultivating, chiefly for forage, unbought portions of their runs, and although the collectors of statistics have never been required to take account of any cultivation but such as exists on purchased lands, there is evidence to show that in this instance they did so. The total per centage of the cultivated land, at this period, was 15·66 per cent. of the suburban and country lands sold.

Suburban and Country
Lands sold and acreage
under crop, 31st Decem-
ber, 1850.

66. At the end of the next period, 31st December, 1853, 1,002,054 acres of country and suburban land had been sold, of which 34,654 acres, or 3·46 per cent. only, was returned as under cultivation. Owing to the defective records made at the time it is impossible to give, with accuracy, the stock and cultivation in each county, but there is sufficient evidence to show that the discovery and attraction of the gold fields, and the consequent scarcity and high price of labor, seriously checked for a time, the progress of agricultural pursuits in nearly every part of the Colony. Since that period, however, the ploughshare has, with more or less steadiness year by year, subdued larger and larger breadths of hitherto uncultured soil. For example, three years later, or on the 31st December, 1856, upwards of one and a quarter million of acres in addition, of suburban and country land, had been alienated from the Crown, or, in all, about two millions two hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and forty-eight acres (2,279,647a. 3r. 6p.) of which 179,982a. 3r. 0p., or nearly eight per cent. (7·89) was returned as under cultivation (Table XLVII). Two years later still, (31st December, 1858) upwards of three-quarters of a million of acres more were sold, making a total alienation, at that date, of upwards of three millions of acres of suburban and country land (3,033,373a. 1r. 23p.), of which nearly ten per cent. (9·85) was returned as under cultivation, (298,959a. 3r. 0p.) a quantity larger than that of the total breadth of land under crop in either Tasmania, South Australia, or New South Wales in 1858.* The following Table (XLVII.) will

Suburban and Country
Lands sold and acreage
under crop, 31st Decem-
ber, 1853.

Suburban and Country
Lands sold and acreage
under crop, 31st Decem-
ber, 1856.

Suburban and Country
Lands sold and acreage
under crop, 31st Decem-
ber, 1858.

* In 1858 there were returned as under crop 223,295 acres in New South Wales, 264,462 acres in South Australia, and 229,489 acres in Tasmania.

show in detail for each county its area in square miles and acres; and the extent of acreage under cultivation and its proportion to the alienated country and suburban lands for the agricultural years ending 31st March, 1857 and 1859 respectively.

VICTORIA.
Area of the Counties and Districts in square miles and acres; the total Country and Suburban Lands Sold to 31st December, 1856 and 1858 respectively, and the proportion per cent. cultivated to that alienated.
TABLE XLVII.

TABLE XLVII.—VICTORIA.—The Counties and Districts of the whole Colony, their Area in Square Miles and Statute Acres; the Total Country and Suburban Lands Sold to the end of 1856 and 1858 respectively; with the Land Under Cultivation at the end of the Agricultural years 1857 and 1859; and the Proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as Cultivated to the Suburban and Country Lands Sold.

COUNTIES.	Area in square Miles.	Area in Acres.	1856.					1858.				
			Country and Suburban Lands Sold up to 31st December, 1856.		Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1857.		Proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as under cultivation on 31st Mar., 1857, to total Suburban and Country Lands sold.	Country and Suburban Lands Sold up to 31st December, 1858.		Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1859.		Proportion per Cent. of Lands returned as under Cultivation on 31st Mar., 1859, to total Suburban and Country Lands sold.
			A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.		A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.	
Anglesey ..	1,780	1,139,200	8,052	3 25	308	0 0	3·82	12,040	3 8	2,150	0 0	17·85
Bourke ..	1,530	979,200	618,606	1 0	64,220	1 0	10·38	720,824	1 6	72,029	0 0	9·99
Dalhousie ..	1,185	758,400	116,847	0 22	12,589	3 0	10·77	167,187	3 3	27,442	0 0	16·41
Dundas ..	2,000	1,280,000	28,905	0 0	918	3 0	3·18	36,764	2 5	1,598	2 0	4·35
Evelyn ..	1,030	659,200	44,471	2 36	4,323	1 0	9·72	50,847	3 10	4,475	2 0	8·80
Follett ..	1,040	665,600	6,423	2 37	128	2 0	1·99	6,785	0 20	91	0 0	1·34
Grant ..	1,700	1,088,000	479,612	1 5	42,453	1 0	8·85	539,830	2 3	56,638	1 0	10·49
Grenville ..	1,470	940,800	67,014	3 10	3,016	2 0	4·50	117,011	1 16	5,690	2 0	4·86
Hampden ..	1,420	908,800	84,798	1 25	927	0 0	1·09	151,445	0 38	1,847	1 0	1·22
Heytesbury ..	1,160	742,400	20,683	2 30	1,701	0 0	8·22	25,488	2 9	2,151	3 0	8·44
Mornington ..	1,800	1,152,000	123,628	0 33	3,433	0 0	2·78	159,078	0 14	4,769	2 0	3·00
Normanby ..	1,920	1,228,800	63,433	2 31	2,714	3 0	4·28	108,496	0 20	4,932	3 0	4·55
Polwarth ..	1,276	816,640	44,581	0 36	2,305	0 0	5·17	55,851	3 11	3,875	0 0	6·94
Ripon ..	1,825	1,168,000	45,478	2 7	4,589	0 0	10·09	65,923	0 34	14,447	0 0	21·92
Talbot ..	1,194	764,160	149,959	2 17	8,644	1 0	5·70	245,933	3 26	38,040	2 0	15·47
Villiers ..	1,660	1,062,400	151,014	1 2	14,146	2 0	9·37	187,444	3 10	26,738	3 0	14·26
Unnamed ..	62,841	40,218,240	226,136	1 10	13,564	0 0	6·00	382,419	1 30	32,042	2 0	8·38
TOTALS ..	86,831	*55,571,840	2,279,647	3 6	179,982	3 0	7·89	3,033,373	1 23	298,959	3 0	9·85

* A return which was furnished by the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Survey to the Legislative Council, while this report was passing through the press, gives the number of acres in the Colony as 55,644,160, equal to 86,944 square miles; and which, if correct, would make 40,290,560 the number of acres, and 62,954 the number of square miles in the Unnamed Districts. This latter return, however, is but a doubtful approximation, and as the original figures have been used in former reports, these are still adhered to.

DUNDAS, the county of,
largest estimated area.

67. Of the proclaimed counties, Dundas is estimated to have the largest area, namely, 2000 square miles; but very little of it has yet been sold, and even of that portion, the cultivation is not extensive.

EVELYN, the county of,
smallest estimated area.

68. The county of smallest estimated area is Evelyn, 1030 square miles, being little more than half the size of Dundas. About 51,000 acres of country and suburban lands had been sold therein up to 31st December, 1858, and a proportion of about 9 per cent. of the same was under cultivation.

RIPON, the county of,
greatest cultivation in
proportion to suburban
and country lands sold,
and the rest of the
counties in their order.

69. The county wherein the greatest amount of land was under cultivation at the end of 1858, in proportion to the suburban and country lands sold, was Ripon; 21·92 per cent., or more than a fifth being returned as cultivated. The next in order of cultivation in proportion to agricultural land sold were as follows:—Anglesey, 17·85 per cent.; Dalhousie, 16·41 per cent.; Talbot, 15·47 per cent.; Villiers, 14·26 per cent.; Grant, 10·49 per cent.; Bourke, 10 per cent. In the remaining counties the proportions are lower,

all however, (with the exception of an insignificant deficiency in Follett), showing an increased breadth of acreage under cultivation.

70. In regard to the topographical features of the Colony generally, many interesting and instructive details are given in the reports furnished by some of the collectors of Agricultural Statistics, and these will be found in the appendix.

Reports of Collectors in Appendix.

71. In addition to the illustrations of the proportion of land cultivated to the amount of suburban and country land sold; it would be interesting to determine in each county the proportion of land occupied, to the amount sold; and also the proportion that the acres cultivated, bear to the whole area in occupation. In attempting, however, to arrive at these results, it was found that in the counties of Anglesey, Dundas, Follett, Heytesbury, Polwarth, and Villiers (which are marked with asterisks in Table XLVIII.) the figures bring out the anomalous conclusion that the aggregate extent of the holdings amounted to a greater number of acres than the total quantity of land sold. In tracing the source of this evident error, it appears to have arisen mainly, from the difficulty found by the collectors in dividing correctly the acreage comprised in the areas of parishes and properties extending across county boundaries, such as Anglesey and the Murray District; Villiers, Heytesbury, and Polwarth; and the counties of Dundas and Follett; all of which have an undefined contiguity, that has rendered the collectors of Agricultural Statistics unable, when called upon so to do, to reconcile their returns of holdings, obtained personally from the holders, with the area-tables of land sold, furnished from the office of Crown Lands. Some discrepancy would necessarily arise from the holdings being enumerated at the end of March in each year, while the land sold is brought up to the end of the previous December only, but this is not sufficient to explain the difference, for example, in Polwarth, where there are upwards of 28,000 acres of occupied land in excess of the amount returned as sold. The table, however, as computed, is here given, and allowance being made for the exceptions cited, may be taken on the whole as reliable, and will serve, at any rate, as a point for correction or confirmation in future years.

Attempt to determine proportion of suburban and country land occupied to the total sold.

Result given in Table XLVIII.

72. The land sold in Ripon and Talbot appears to be almost entirely under occupation; and in Evelyn only 10 per cent. of the land sold seems to be unoccupied; Grant, Grenville, Hampden, and Normanby have upwards of 80 per cent. of the lands sold, in occupation; Bourke has upwards of 75 per cent.; and more than half of the purchased lands in Dalhousie and Mornington are returned as occupied.

73. With respect to the area cultivated in proportion to the extent of the holdings, Dalhousie stands at the head of the counties, showing nearly 29 per cent. of cultivation; Ripon comes next, exhibiting upwards of 23 per cent.;

Extent of cultivation in proportion to extent of holdings.

Talbot shows about 16 per cent.; Bourke upwards of 13 per cent.; Grant upwards of 12 per cent.; and so on downwards to the county of Hampden, which yields only 1·52 per cent. of cultivated land upon the acreage sold. Follett shows still less, 1·13 per cent., but that county has already been alluded to (par. 71) as one of those comprising debateable land.

VICTORIA.
SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY
LAND ALIENATED TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1858;
AND EXTENT AND PRO-
PORTION OF SAME IN
OCCUPATION AND CULTI-
VATION ON 31ST MARCH,
1859, WITH PROPORTIONS
PER CENT.

TABLE XLVIII.

TABLE XLVIII.—Showing the quantity of Country and Suburban Land alienated up to 31st December, 1858, the total extent of Land held in Occupation, and the extent of Land under Cultivation on the 31st March, 1859; the proportions per cent. of the Land in Occupation to that Sold, and the proportions per cent. of the Land Cultivated to that Occupied, in each County, in the Unnamed Districts, and in the total of the Colony of Victoria:—

COUNTIES.				Quantity of Country and Suburban Land alienated up to 31st December, 1858.			Extent of Land in Occupation on 31st March, 1859.		Extent of Land under Cultivation on 31st March, 1859.		Proportions per cent. of Land in Occupation to that Sold.		Proportions per cent. of Land under Cultivation to that in Occupation.	
				A.	B.	P.	A.		A.					
Anglesey*	...	...	...	12,040	3	8	17,341½		2,150		...		12·39	
Bourke	...	...	...	720,824	1	6	548,682½		72,029		76·12		13·12	
Dalhousie	...	...	...	167,187	3	3	94,833½		27,442		56·72		28·93	
Dundas*	...	...	...	36,764	2	5	42,639½		1,598½		...		3·74	
Evelyn	...	...	...	50,847	3	10	45,613¾		4,475½		89·70		9·81	
Follett*	...	...	...	6,785	0	20	8,041		91		...		1·13	
Grant	...	...	...	539,830	2	3	458,496¾		56,638½		84·93		12·35	
Grenville	...	...	...	117,011	1	16	100,534¾		5,690½		85·92		5·66	
Hampden	...	...	...	151,445	0	38	121,320½		1,847½		80·11		1·52	
Heytesbury*	...	...	...	25,488	2	9	40,334		2,151¾		...		5·33	
Mornington	...	...	...	159,078	0	14	86,911		4,769½		54·63		5·49	
Normanby	...	...	...	108,496	0	20	87,697¼		4,932¾		80·83		5·62	
Polwarth*	...	...	...	55,851	3	11	84,156½		3,875		...		4·60	
Ripon	...	...	...	65,923	0	34	61,670		14,447		93·55		23·42	
Talbot	...	...	...	245,933	3	26	239,216		38,040½		97·26		15·90	
Villiers*	...	...	...	187,444	3	10	195,240½		26,738¾		...		13·69	
Unnamed	...	...	...	382,419	1	30	286,428½		32,042½		74·89		11·19	
Total of the Colony				3,033,373	1	23	2,519,156¾		298,959¾		83·05		11·87	

Decrease of small and increase of large holdings, in 1859.

NUMBER AND EXTENT OF HOLDINGS.

74. During the year ending 31st March, 1859, there was a decrease of 296 in the number of holdings under five acres. On the other hand, with all larger holdings there was a considerable increase, and chiefly among those of from fifty to one hundred, and of from one hundred to two hundred acres, in extent; as will be seen by the following Table:—

INCREASE AND DECREASE
OF HOLDINGS.
TABLE XLIX.

TABLE XLIX.—Showing the INCREASE and DECREASE of HOLDINGS of various sizes, in the Years 1857-8 and 1858-9.

Size of Holdings.		1857-58.	1858-59.	Increase or Decrease.	
Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Under 5		1,082	786	—	296
5 and under 15		1,429	1,674	+	245
15 " 30		1,143	1,241	+	98
30 " 50		997	1,206	+	209
50 " 100		1,812	2,199	+	387
100 " 200		1,722	2,087	+	365
200 " 500		1,206	1,413	+	207
500 and upwards.		868	967	+	99
Total	...	10,259	11,573	{ Total increase } 1,314	

75. The average size of farms, properly so called, was estimated in the year ending 31st March, 1858, at about 90 acres. This average was arrived at by deducting all those under 5 acres (these being regarded as little more than mere gardens), together with all holdings over 500 acres, which having but three per cent. of cultivation, were evidently used chiefly for grazing purposes. The average size of holdings in that year, without making these deductions, was about 206 acres. By using the like process for the year ending 31st March, 1859, it appears, that after deducting as before, all holdings under 5 acres as well as all those above 500 acres, the average size of farms in Victoria has risen to about 95 acres; and that without making such deductions, the average has increased to 218 acres.*

Average size of farms.

76. The following Table (L.) shows the number of occupiers of purchased land; the extent in occupation; and the extent of tillage during three years, viz., 1857, 1858, and 1859 :—

Increase in the number of Occupiers, and Extent Acreage and Tillage, 1857-1859.

TABLE L.—Showing the Total number of Occupiers of Purchased Land in the Colony; the Total extent under Tillage; and the Total extent of Acreage held during the agricultural Year ending 31st March, 1857, 1858, and 1859 respectively.

VICTORIA.
TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS OF PURCHASED LAND; AND EXTENT OF TILLAGE AND ACREAGE, 1857, 1858, AND 1859.

TABLE L.

	YEAR ENDING		
	31st March, 1857.	31st March, 1858.	31st March, 1859.
Number of Occupiers of Purchased Land	7,523	10,259	11,573
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total Extent under Tillage	179,983	237,729	298,960
Total Extent of Acreage held	1,532,349	2,113,134	2,519,157

77. The proportion per cent. of the total land in occupation to each individual of the population rose from 3·7 acres per head in 1857, to nearly 5 acres per head, in 1859, and this notwithstanding a very considerable increase in the number of the inhabitants. The average number of the acres cultivated by each holder had likewise risen from 23 to nearly 26 acres, and the proportionate number of acres in crop to the number in occupation remained quite as high in 1859 as in 1857, although in the intervening period nearly one million additional acres of Crown land had been alienated.

Increased per centage of land in occupation to each inhabitant; the average number of acres cultivated by each holder, and the proportionate number of acres in crop to those in occupation.

* See Registrar-General's Report on Agricultural Statistics of Victoria for the year ending 31st March, 1858, page 4. The English Census, of 1851, showed that there were 285,936 farms in Great Britain, of the average size of 102 acres. In England and Wales the farms amounted to 225,318, of 111 acres on an average; in Scotland, 56,650 farms had an average size of 74 acres. Two-thirds of the farms in Great Britain were of a size under 100 acres. But there are nearly as many acres (2,152,050) in the hands of 2038 English farmers, having farms of 700 acres and upwards, as there are acres (2,141,990) in the occupation of 97,800 small farmers.

VICTORIA.
AVERAGE EXTENT OF PUR-
CHASED LAND IN OCCUPA-
TION, &c.

TABLE LI.

TABLE LI.—Showing the Average Extent of Land in the Occupation of individuals throughout the Colony, the proportion per cent. of the land in occupation to each individual in the Colony, the Average Number of Acres Cultivated by each holder, and the Number of Acres in Crop to every 1000 acres in Occupation, during each of the last three years:—

Year ending 31st March, 1857 ...	...	Average extent of holdings throughout the Colony.	Proportion per cent. of the land in occupation to each individual of the population.	Average number of acres cultivated by each holder.	Number of acres in crop to every 1000 acres in occupation.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Year ending 31st March, 1857	...	204	3·7	23	117
" 1858	...	206	4·5	23	112
" 1859	...	218	4·9	26	118

The greater area under
cultivation by holders of
from 50 to 350 acres.

Counties where greatest
increase of cultivation
took place in 1859.

78. Of the total extent under tillage in the year ending 31st March, 1859, (viz., 298,960 acres,) there were nearly two-thirds (or 191,184 acres) cultivated by persons holding from 50 to 350 acres. The counties wherein the largest increase of cultivation took place were Dalhousie, increase 10,122 acres; Grant, increase 8176 acres; Ripon, increase 5195 acres; Talbot, increase 17,594 acres; Villiers, increase 5225 acres; and the District of the Loddon, increase 5155 acres. These counties, with the exception of Villiers, follow pretty closely the rule just mentioned, namely, that the greater proportion of the area in cultivation and throughout the Colony is due to the holders of from 50 to 350 acres. In Villiers the proportion is greater than two-thirds, inasmuch as this class cultivates 20,376 acres out of 26,739 acres.

Board of Agriculture and
Experimental Farm.

79. The formation by Act of Parliament of an Agricultural Board, composed chiefly of delegates from local agricultural societies throughout Victoria, and the establishment of an Experimental Farm in the neighbourhood of Melbourne,* are indications of a strong desire on the part of the Government and the Legislature to systematize the practice of superior farming throughout the Colony. There is ample proof that a continuous process of exhaustion of the soil has been carried on in the chief farming districts; and unless scientific culture, or what is termed high farming, spread over the land, it will be difficult to maintain the average produce of grain crops even at their present rate. Victorian wheat crops, although more prolific than those of the neighbouring colonies, do not as yet approach to anything like the estimated yield in England (paragraph 90).†

* See Report on Experimental Farm, by Mr. Director Skilling, in Appendix hereto, page 10.

† In order to show what may be effected by a spirit of progress, it is instructive to turn to the Liverpool Surveys. From 1815 to 1825 the mercantile estimates of the average yield of wheat per acre in England was 32·1 bushels; from 1826 to 1835 it was 32·2 bushels; from 1836 to 1845 it was 40·9 bushels; and from 1846 to 1855 as high as 45·7 bushels. It is usual for merchants employing these figures to deduct a sixth, which still leaves a very high average. Tooke says—"Whatever may prove to be the correct version of the facts, as regards the acreable produce, I entertain no doubt but that the Liverpool Surveys, which I have now the means of referring to, do present perhaps the best available evidence expressed in figures of the relative productiveness of the successive harvests from 1815 to 1855."—*History of Prices*, vol. v., page 132. The valuable work from which I have just quoted, is a model for all writings of its class. The fifth and sixth volumes especially, are admirably written; and the latter, in particular, has much interest for Australians, as Mr. Tooke's able co-adjutor, Mr. Newmarch, the editor of the *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*, has therein treated (pages 781 to 848) on matters connected with the colonial increase of population, and on wages and prices in Victoria.

BREAD: ITS DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

BREAD: ITS DEMAND AND
SUPPLY.

80. A further point of great interest is how far the inhabitants of Victoria are and have been growers of the bread they daily consume. In the very infancy of the Colony it was, of course, absolutely necessary to import grain, flour, and biscuit, for the new comers, until sufficient land was subdued to constitute anything like a national harvest. And thus it was, that not till 1841 did the inhabitants produce even a third of the wheat necessary for their consumption. In 1845 they had advanced so far as to produce two-thirds of their requirements, and by 1850 they grew as much as 91 per cent. of the wheat available for consumption. This proportion has not been reached since. The gold fields drained the country of agricultural laborers, and the growth of 1854 and 1855 was only a little over 10 per cent. of the annual need of the Colony. In the year 1856 strenuous efforts were made to revive the agricultural interest, and a third of the necessary bread stuffs was once more the result. In 1858 the harvest yielded more than 54 per cent. of the requirements of the Colony; and in 1859, the proportion of wheat grown to the total quantity of wheat, flour, and bread, available, was a little over 44 per cent. The following Table (LII.) shows the amount of wheat grown as contrasted with the amount imported in each year, from 1839–1859 both inclusive.

Proportion of wheat grown
and imported for the past
twenty years.

81. The table was constructed in the following manner—first, the population at the end of each year was calculated from official returns, showing the excess of immigration over emigration, and of births over deaths, amended by proportions deduced from the numbers polled at the several censuses. The mean between the population at the end of each year so obtained, and the population at the end of the year immediately preceding it, was then used to form a rough estimate of the number constantly living, throughout the year, as given in the second column of the table. The wheat, flour, and bread available for consumption (column 5) were deduced, as far as regards the wheat, from the number of bushels shown by the agricultural returns (column 3) as having been grown in the Colony during each year, added to the number of bushels imported, after deducting the exports of the same article (column 4). The quantities of flour and bread imported during each year were furnished by the customs tables in lbs., and the figures, after deducting the number of pounds of the same articles exported, were reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat, upon the assumption that 45 pounds of flour or bread equal a bushel of wheat.

Mode of constructing.
TABLE LII.

VICTORIA.
MEAN POPULATION CON-
STANTLY LIVING, IN
EACH YEAR FROM 1839
TO 1859 BOTH INCLU-
SIVE; AND THE WHEAT
GROWN AND IMPORTED
DURING THE SAME
PERIOD, WITH PER CENT-
AGE OF INDIVIDUAL
CONSUMPTION, &c.

TABLE LII.

TABLE LII.—Showing the Estimated Mean Population constantly living in Victoria throughout the year; the Quantity of Wheat grown in Victoria, available for each year's consumption; the Excess of Imports over Exports of Wheat, Flour, and Bread; and the total residue of Wheat grown and imported, and of Imports of Flour and Bread available for consumption during each year, after deducting Exports of the same articles; also the number of Bushels of Wheat available for each Individual living in the Colony, and the Proportions per Cent. of Wheat grown in Victoria to the total quantity of Wheat, Flour, and Bread available for consumption throughout each year from 1839 to 1859 inclusive.

YEAR.	Mean Estimated Population constantly living in the Colony during each Year.	Quantity of Wheat grown in Victoria available for consumption during each Year.	Residue of Imports of Wheat, Flour, and Bread left for consumption during each Year, after deducting Exports of same articles.	Total Residue of Wheat Grown and Imported, and of Imports of Flour and Bread, left for consumption during each year, after deducting Exports of same articles.	No. of Bush. of Wheat available for each individual throughout each Year.	Proportion per Cent. of Wheat grown in Victoria to the total quantity of Wheat, Flour, and Bread, available for consumption throughout each Year.
		Bushels.	Bushels. lbs.	Bushels. lbs.		
1839	5,201	2,000	39,722 27	41,722 27	8·02	4·80
1840	8,056	2,600	57,424 10	60,024 10	7·45	4·33
1841	15,353	50,420	*76,315 18	126,735 18	8·25	39·78
1842	22,107	47,840	95,206 26	143,046 26	6·47	33·44
1843	23,951	55,360	58,616 40	113,976 40	4·76	48·57
1844	25,418	104,040	*66,658 2	170,698 2	6·71	60·95
1845	29,007	142,139	74,699 10	216,838 10	7·47	65·55
1846	34,807	234,734	43,927 30	278,661 30	8·00	84·23
1847	40,635	345,946	36,870 5	382,816 5	9·42	90·37
1848	47,163	349,730	64,725 24	414,455 24	8·79	84·38
1849	58,805	410,220	76,065 7	486,285 7	8·27	84·36
1850	71,191	556,167	56,236 7	612,403 7	8·60	90·82
1851	86,825	556,167	216,811 0	772,978 0	8·90	71·95
1852	132,905	733,321	1,208,006 15	1,941,327 15	14·61	37·77
1853	195,378	498,704	1,494,775 41	1,993,479 41	10·20	25·02
1854	267,371	154,202	1,384,385 32	1,538,587 32	5·75	10·02
1855	338,315	250,091	2,235,972 15	2,486,063 15	7·35	10·06
1856	380,942	1,148,011	2,236,610 25	3,384,621 25	8·88	33·92
1857	430,347	1,858,756	1,958,904 12	3,817,660 12	8·87	48·69
1858	483,827	1,808,438	1,504,759 20	3,313,197 20	6·85	54·58
1859	517,226	1,563,112	1,954,200 39	3,517,312 39	6·80	44·44

* For the years 1841 and 1844 no documents have been found from which the excess of imports of wheat, flour, and bread, over exports of those articles can be calculated. The figures given are an estimate, deduced from the average of the years immediately preceding and following those two years.

INDIVIDUAL YEARLY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT.

INDIVIDUAL YEARLY AVER-
AGE CONSUMPTION OF
WHEAT.

The Estimates of St. Maur
and Paucton in France,
and Jacob and McCulloch
in England.

82. The amount of bread required per annum for each individual is a problem that has been often attempted by eminent statisticians, of different nations, and the answers have not, on the whole, been altogether satisfactory. In France, M. du Prés de St. Maur, in 1746, calculated, with elaborate care, that 12·78 imperial bushels were requisite for each Frenchman, and M. Paucton, a generation later (1780), showed with equal elaborateness, in relation to soldiers only that $10\frac{3}{4}$ bushels only, were necessary; and now, within the last few years, it is asserted that the French, who are commonly reputed as comparatively large bread eaters, really consume on the average only 4·73 bushels: the highest average “being in six departments of the Midi Oriental, where it is 5·97 bushels,” and the “lowest in twelve departments also of the Midi Oriental, where the allowance is but 2·64 bushels.”* In England, at the

* See Lord Lovelace's paper on the modern work of M. M. Monnier and Rubichon.—*Statistical Journal* vol. xi., p 311.

present day, Mr. McCulloch, in the absence of official data, has reckoned eight bushels of wheat as the average yearly individual consumption of the English; and Mr. Jacob, the Inspector-General of Corn Returns, in his reports ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, put the rate as low as six and a half bushels per head.* An attempt is made in the sixth column of the above table to solve the same problem for Victoria. It will be observed that, excluding the years 1852 and 1853, when imports and immigrants poured into the Colony in a manner defying all previous certain calculation, the number of bushels of wheat available for each individual throughout each year ranged from 4·76 bushels in 1843 to 9·42 in 1847. The year 1843 was a year of great commercial distress, and the year 1847 was one wherein Port Phillip produced upwards of 90 per cent. of the wheat she wanted. All the other years show a fluctuation ranging from about six and a half to nine bushels per head. In 1857 there were nearly nine bushels to each individual available by importation and growth; and in 1858 and 1859 there appears scarcely seven bushels per head, but to arrive at a truer approximation for these latter years it is necessary that we should take into consideration the Chinese element.

Estimate of yearly average consumption for Victoria.

83. During the year 1853 the Chinese first began to arrive, and at the time of taking the census of 1854 there were about 2000 located in the Colony. This number had increased to 25,370 by the 29th March, 1857, the day of the succeeding census. At the end of 1857 it is estimated there were 35,000 in the Colony. Taking 30,000 as the average number throughout that year, 35,000 as the average throughout 1858, and 42,000 throughout 1859, and, as users of Rice in lieu of bread, deducting them altogether from the total mean population in the Colony for those years we have the following results:—

The Chinese element in relation to wheat consumption in Victoria.

Year.		Mean population exclusive of Chinese.		Number of bushels of wheat available for each individual.
1857	...	400,347	...	9·54
1858	...	448,827	...	7·38
1859	...	475,226	...	7·40

Thus the amount of wheat available for individual yearly consumption among the Caucasian race in Victoria, including the amount saved for seed and used for other purposes, appears to have been during the past two years less than seven and a half bushels per head; which rate is evidently nearer the truth

The average individual consumption of wheat by Caucasians in Victoria.

* Mr. Tooke (History of Prices, vol. v., p. 117) justly says—"Between Mr. Jacob's estimate of 6·5 and St. Maur's estimate of 12·78 imperial bushels, there is a difference of the most extreme kind, and a difference which may well justify the exercise of great caution in receiving any conclusions founded upon supposed rates of consumption." It will be observed that I have not taken, as McCulloch and the authors above-mentioned were forced to do certain "supposed rates of consumption" as the basis of the calculations in Table LII., but the actual residue of imports over exports, added to the amount of wheat returned as grown in the Colony.

than are the rates given for 1858 and 1859 in the sixth column of Table LII., based as they were on the total population.

84. The effect of the influx of the Mongolian race upon the imports of Rice is shown by the following table.

THE CONSUMPTION OF
RICE BY MONGOLIANS
AND CAUCASIANS.
TABLE LIII.

TABLE LIII.—Showing the Estimated Mean Number of Chinese in the Colony; the Excess of Imports over Exports of Rice; the Quantity of Rice required for the consumption of the European and other Colonists, exclusive of the Chinese; the residue of Rice left for the consumption of the Chinese, and the number of pounds of Rice available for each individual Chinese in the Colony throughout each year.

DATE.	Estimated Mean Number of Chinese in the Colony throughout each Year.	Excess of Imports over Exports of Rice during each Year.	Quantity of Rice required for the consumption of European and other Colonists, exclusive of Chinese, throughout each Year.	Residue of Rice left for the consumption of the Chinese throughout each Year.	Number of Pounds of Rice available for each Chinese in the Colony throughout each Year.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1854	...	2,679,168	...	...	...
1855	...	13,453,216	...	...	...
1856	...	17,451,504	...	...	...
1857	30,000	21,375,200	2,522,186	18,853,014	628.43
1858	35,000	17,366,944	2,827,610	14,539,334	415.41
1859	42,000	38,572,688	2,993,924	35,578,764	847.11

NOTE.—For the five years preceding the first arrival of the Chinese, viz., from 1848 to 1852 inclusive, the consumption of Rice was at the average rate of 6.3 pounds for each individual in the Colony; the quantity required for the annual consumption of the European and other Colonists exclusive of Chinese has therefore been calculated at that rate per head.

Quantity of rice available for daily consumption of Chinese, 1857-1859.

85. The amount of rice available for daily consumption by the Chinese, was by the above figures in 1857, 1.72 lbs.; in 1858, 1.14 lbs.; and in 1859, 2.32 lbs. per man.

Question as to proportionate consumption of bread by adults and children deferred for further data.

86. The question as to the relative proportion of bread food consumed by adults and children, male and female, I have deferred for further information than I at present possess. The proportionate number of females to the male population is to be found in Table I., and the variation in the population of children under seven, to the total population at various census periods is shown as follows; so that those curious in this matter may follow the question up for themselves.

CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN
AT CENSUS PERIODS
1841-1857.
TABLE LIV.

TABLE LIV.—Showing the Population of the Colony according to each Census; the Number of Children under Seven years of age at each Census, and the proportions per cent. that Children under Seven, bore at each Census to the total Population.

DATE OF EACH CENSUS.	Total Population according to each Census.	Number of Children under 7 years of age, according to each Census.	Proportions per cent. that Children under 7 years of age bore at each Census to the Total Population.
2nd March, 1841	11,738	1,549	13.196
2nd March, 1846	32,879	8,365	25.442
2nd March, 1851	77,345	18,937	24.484
26th April, 1854	236,798	32,319	13.648
29th March, 1857	*410,766	70,931	17.025

* According to the Census of 1857, the total number of persons in the Colony exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines was 383,574. The proportion of 70,931 children under seven years of age, to that number, is 18.492 per cent.

NATURE OF THE CROPS CULTIVATED.

NATURE OF THE CROPS
AND BREADTH OF LAND
CULTIVATED.
1847-1859.

87. Throughout the whole period under review the main crops cultivated were wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following Table (LV.) will show the extreme fluctuations that have taken place from year to year, both in the extent of land cultivated and the comparative proportion of acres devoted to the several crops. For example, at the commencement of 1847, there were 31,499 acres returned as under cultivation, and this amount gradually increased till the commencement of 1852, when there were found to be 57,296 acres under crop, while in the succeeding years, 1853 and 1854, the cultivated acreage was narrowed to 36,662 acres and 34,651 acres respectively. Since 1854, however, the extent of acreage cultivated has widened from year to year; and while the population, little more than doubled during the five years, 1854-1859, the extent of land cultivated in the latter year was nearly six-fold of that in the former year, or 298,959 acres in 1859, against 54,724 acres in 1854.

88. The breadth of land under cultivation since 1854 has increased in respect of each of the above-named crops. The wheat crop extended over 7553 acres only in 1854, while it covered 78,234 acres in 1859. A vigorous effort in wheat growing was made in 1856-7, the acreage for the crop being nearly doubled in extent over that for the previous year, viz., from 42,686 acres to 80,154 acres; and in the following year (1857-1858) a still greater breadth of soil was devoted to the same grain, viz., 87,230 acres; but in the following year there was a decline of about 9000 acres. In that year (ending 31st March, 1859) during which 60,000 acres of new land were brought under cultivation, the agriculturists preferred to grow oats, potatoes, and hay, as the previous season had been one of remarkable dryness, and the wheat crops were thereby seriously injured. It is recorded that wheat yielded $2\frac{2}{3}$ bushels per acre less than did the crops of the three preceding years, and the total loss was estimated at not less than 209,000 bushels, which was mainly attributed to the long continued drought and the prevalence of hot winds.*

Extent in acres of Wheat
Crop, 1854-1859.

89. While, however, the breadth of wheat land was nearly nine thousand acres less in 1859 than in 1858, the breadth of the oat lands was increased by upwards of thirty-seven thousand acres, the hay lands by upwards of ten thousand acres, and the potato lands by nearly the same amount.

Extent of Land under Hay,
Oats, and Potatoes.

* "The greatest amount of injury is attributed to the hot wind of 23rd December, 1857, which, besides having been the highest in temperature was also the longest in duration. Farmers who previously anticipated from the luxuriance of their fields a yield of forty bushels per acre, obtained frequently but twelve bushels; and it is alleged that those portions of fields facing the north suffered to the extent of four bushels more than those facing the south, or which were sheltered by trees or the ridges of hills."—Registrar-General's Report on Agricultural Statistics of Victoria for 1858, p. 8. In November 1838 there was a general fast proclaimed throughout New South Wales on account of the long continued drought; and agriculture in Victoria has for the last four years been suffering from a recurrence of dry seasons and blight.

VICTORIA.
LAND UNDER CULTIVATION; NATURE OF CROPS; AND PROPORTION PER CENT. OF EACH TO TOTAL CULTIVATION, 1838-1859.
TABLE LV.

TABLE LV.—VICTORIA.—Total Amount of Land under Cultivation, the number of Acres under each of the principal Crops, and the Proportion per Cent. of the Number of Acres under each of those Crops to the Total Number of Acres under Cultivation, during each year from the year ending 31st December, 1838, to the year ending to 31st March, 1859.

YEAR.	Total extent of Land under Cultivation.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Potatoes.		Hay.		Green Forage.	
		Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.	Acres.	Per Cent. of Total Cultivation.
31st Dec., 1838	140	80	57.1	20	14.3	..	..	20	14.3	..	..	..	..
" 1839	430	190	44.1	80	18.6	10	2.3	150	37.2	..	..	..	..
Nov., 1840	3,210	1,940	60.4	820	25.5	300	9.3	150	4.9	..	..	..	..
31st Dec., 1841	4,881	1,702	34.9	1,187	24.3	353	7.2	932	19.1	548	11.2	..	..
30th Sept., 1842	8,121	2,432	29.9	2,029	24.9	761	9.4	1,419	17.5	1,402	17.3	..	..
31st Dec., 1843	12,068	4,674	38.7	2,560	21.2	1,063	8.8	2,069	17.1	1,622	13.4	..	..
" 1844	15,689	6,945	44.3	4,371	27.9	1,727	11.0	2,486	15.8	..	..	..	..
" 1845	25,094	11,481	45.7	3,770	15.0	1,847	7.4	2,041	8.1	5,877	23.4	..	..
31st Mar., 1847	31,499	15,802	50.1	5,718	18.1	2,034	6.5	2,140	6.8	5,672	17.9	..	..
" 1848	37,189	18,680	50.2	7,024	18.8	2,531	6.8	2,639	7.1	6,153	16.5	..	..
" 1849	40,173	19,435	48.4	8,634	21.4	2,944	7.3	2,578	6.4	6,417	15.9	..	..
" 1850	52,185	28,568	54.7	3,403	6.5	3,832	7.3	2,838	5.4	12,782	24.4	..	..
" 1851	52,176	28,567	54.7	4,092	7.8	3,531	7.3	2,837	5.4	12,782	24.3	..	..
" 1852	57,296	29,623	51.7	6,426	11.2	1,327	2.3	2,375	4.3	16,745	29.2	708	1.2
" 1853	36,662	16,823	45.9	2,947	8.0	411	1.1	1,978	5.4	14,045	38.3	401	1.1
" 1854	34,651	7,553	21.8	2,289	6.6	411	1.2	1,636	4.7	21,645	62.5	891	2.6
" 1855	54,715	12,827	23.5	5,341	9.9	691	1.3	3,297	6.0	31,443	57.5	957	1.8
" 1856	115,135	42,686	37.0	17,800	15.4	1,548	1.3	11,017	9.5	40,111	34.9	1,014	.9
" 1857	179,982	80,154	44.5	25,024	13.9	2,233	1.2	16,281	9.0	51,910	28.8	1,046	.6
" 1858	237,729	87,230	36.6	40,222	16.9	5,409	2.2	20,697	8.7	75,536	31.7	2,074	.8
" 1859	298,959	78,234	26.2	77,526	25.9	5,322	1.8	30,026	10.0	86,162	28.9	7,409	2.5

NOTE.—From 1841 to 1851 inclusive, the number of tons of hay "produced" only was returned; the acreage under hay appearing to have been included with that under oats. The gross number of tons of hay for each year during that period was, therefore, divided by 1.64 which was the average number of tons produced yearly during the four subsequent years. By this means the probable acreage of hay, as above given, was arrived at, and this being deducted from the number of acres improperly returned as wholly under oats, leaves an approximately correct acreage for that crop also.

VICTORIA.
The average produce of crops.

THE AVERAGE PRODUCE OF CROPS.

90. It is clear that while the produce of crops depends greatly upon the nature and condition of the soil, its mode of culture, and the quality of the seed sown, there will always remain further disturbing forces which human foresight cannot altogether control. The weather is one of these; and notwithstanding the wisest appliances of science and art, the harvest, in regard to its bountifulness or deficiency, will vary from year to year with the ever changing conditions of moisture, electricity, and heat. On looking down the fourth column of the following Table (LVI.), it will be seen that the lowest yield of wheat is returned in 1848, when about $18\frac{3}{4}$ bushels were produced on the average to each acre; and the highest recorded yield of the same grain is given in 1853, when upwards of $29\frac{1}{2}$ bushels were returned per acre. In the following year about $20\frac{1}{2}$ bushels are given as the average. In the succeeding year (1856) the average was raised to nearly 27 bushels per acre. In 1857 it decreased to little more than 23 bushels per acre; and in the years ending 31st March, 1858 and 1859, the yield was returned at about 20 bushels per acre. In certain portions of the Colony the average yield of wheat has been quoted at upwards of 40 bushels, and in a few instances, under peculiarly favorable conditions of soil and season, at from 60 to 70 bushels per acre. Under the present state of farming in Victoria, however, it would apparently not be prudent to calculate upon the general crop of wheat yielding more

Produce of wheat crops;
1838-1859.

than 20 bushels per acre on the average.* Low as this rate is, compared with that of England and Wales, it nevertheless appears to exceed the average produce of South Australia and New South Wales by no less than five bushels per acre.† Similar observations apply to some of the other main crops, as will be seen on reference to the following :—

TABLE LVI.—Showing the NUMBER of ACRES under each of the principal Crops; the QUANTITY PRODUCED; and the AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE; during each Year, from 31st December, 1838, to 31st March, 1859.

VICTORIA.
ACREAGE UNDER VARIOUS
CROPS, AND TOTAL AND
AVERAGE PRODUCE OF
EACH CROP; 1838-1859.

TABLE LVI.

YEAR.	WHEAT.			OATS.			BARLEY.			POTATOES.			HAY.		
	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
		bush.			bush.			bush.			tons.			tons.	
31st Dec., 1838	80	2,000	25.0	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
" 1839	190	2,600	13.7	80	..	..	10	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..
Nov., 1840	1,940	50,420	25.9	820	26,750	32.6	300	9,000	30.0	150	300	2.0	..	..	..
31st Dec., 1841	1,702	47,840	28.1	1,187	37,325	31.4	353	9,385	26.6	932	3,734	4.0	548	900	1.6
30th Sept., 1842	2,432	55,360	22.7	2,029	66,100	32.5	761	20,025	26.3	1,419	5,996	4.2	1,402	2,300	1.6
31st Dec., 1843	4,674	104,040	22.3	2,560	70,789	27.7	1,063	25,156	23.6	2,069	6,933	3.4	1,622	2,661	1.6
" 1844	6,945	142,139	20.5	4,371	44,494	10.2	1,727	40,117	23.2	2,486	10,614	4.3	..	6,988	..
" 1845	11,481	234,734	20.4	3,770	71,368	19.0	1,847	39,289	21.3	2,041	11,138	5.5	5,877	9,639	1.6
31st March, 1847	15,802	345,946	21.9	5,718	185,856	32.5	2,034	47,737	23.4	2,140	9,030	4.2	5,672	9,303	1.6
" 1848	18,680	349,730	18.7	7,024	201,385	28.7	2,531	29,115	11.5	2,639	7,255	2.7	6,153	10,091	1.6
" 1849	19,435	410,220	21.1	8,634	78,887	9.1	2,944	36,403	12.3	2,578	21,741	8.4	6,417	10,625	1.6
" 1850	28,568	556,167	19.5	3,403	99,535	29.2	3,832	40,144	10.5	2,838	5,613	2.0	12,782	20,964	1.6
" 1851	28,567	556,167	19.5	4,092	99,535	24.3	3,831	40,143	10.5	2,837	5,613	2.0	12,782	20,964	1.6
" 1852	29,623	733,321	24.8	6,426	132,311	20.6	1,327	34,330	25.9	2,375	5,987	2.5	16,745	29,691	1.7
" 1853	16,823	498,704	29.6	2,947	96,980	32.9	411	9,431	22.9	1,978	4,512	2.3	14,045	21,286	1.5
" 1854	7,553	154,202	20.4	2,289	50,787	22.2	411	10,269	24.9	1,636	2,751	1.7	21,645	33,917	1.5
" 1855	12,827	250,091	19.5	5,341	130,746	24.5	691	14,339	20.7	3,297	8,382	2.5	31,443	53,455	1.7
" 1856	42,686	1,148,011	26.9	17,800	614,613	34.5	1,548	45,150	29.2	11,017	59,796	5.4	40,111	83,284	2.1
" 1857	80,154	1,858,756	23.2	25,024	641,679	25.6	2,233	69,548	31.1	16,281	36,895	2.3	51,910	81,049	1.6
" 1858	87,230	1,808,438	20.7	40,222	1,249,800	31.1	5,409	156,458	28.9	20,697	51,115	2.4	75,536	137,475	1.8
" 1859	78,234	1,563,112	19.9	77,526	2,160,357	27.9	5,322	115,619	21.7	30,026	108,466	3.6	86,162	113,542	1.4

* Mr. McCulloch, in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," eighth edition, article "Corn Laws and Corn Trade," gives an estimate, on which he states he has bestowed a good deal of pains, of 3½ quarters, or thirty, bushels as the average produce of wheat per acre in the United Kingdom.

† Mr. Rolleston, the Registrar-General of New South Wales, reports that the yield of wheat has ranged from 12½ to 16½ bushels in the five years (1854-1858, both inclusive), the average being a trifle over 15 bushels per acre in that Colony. The following Table includes the produce of other crops besides wheat, and will prove interesting as a comparison with the Victorian results in Table LVI. Mr. Rolleston further quotes some figures to show that in South Australia, in 1858, the wheat crop did not exceed that average.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Average Produce per Acre of each of the principal Crops, during each of the five years, from 1854 to 1858, inclusive.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	Mean of Five Years.
Wheat (bushels)	12.7	15.4	16.5	14.4	16.5	15.1
Maize "	30.0	29.5	33.9	26.1	34.9	30.8
Barley "	10.3	14.4	15.6	12.9	25.0	15.6
Oats "	16.8	19.0	14.1	13.1	16.5	15.9
Potatoes (tons)	2.9	4.1	3.1	2.6	3.5	3.2
Hay "	.8	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3

TASMANIA.

In Tasmania, the average Produce under different Crops, during the years 1857 and 1858, was as follows :—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1857	19.2	16.9	21.2	3.7
1858	18.4	18.7	19.4	4.6
Average of two years	18.8	17.8	20.3	4.1

Minor Crops.

91. Efforts have been made from time to time to grow various crops other than those cited in Table LVI., but hitherto such efforts have been rewarded with but partial and intermittent success. Maize was cultivated to the following extent from 1854 to 1859, both inclusive :—

MAIZE.
ACREAGE, TOTAL YIELD,
AND AVERAGE PRODUCE
PER ACRE, 1854-1859.
TABLE LVII.

TABLE LVII.—MAIZE.

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.	Extent.	Yield.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1854	19	60	3·2
1855	35	387	11·1
1856	121	3,142	26·0
1857	326	8,308	25·5
1858	445	6,558	14·7
1859	480	9,698	20·2

92. The cultivation of Turnips has not made equal progress :—

TURNIPS.
ACREAGE, TOTAL YIELD,
AND AVERAGE PRODUCE
PER ACRE 1856-1859.
TABLE LVIII.

TABLE LVIII.—TURNIPS.

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.	Extent.	Yield.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1856	355	2,909	8·2
1857	512	5,073	9·9
1858	355	1,583	4·5
1859	332	2,156	6·5

Minor Crops.

93. The cultivation of Peas, Beans, and Millet, Mangel Wurzel, Sorghum, Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbages, Onions, and other minor crops, (exclusive of those cultivated in gardens) did not, in 1858-59, extend over 1000 acres.

Gardens and Orchards.

94. Gardens and Orchards were enumerated in the agricultural year ending 31st March, 1858, at 4967. At the corresponding period of 1859, Gardens were put down at 5486, and Orchards at 397 ; total, 5883, or an increase on the whole of 916 in the year.

Introduction of the Imphee
and Sorghum.

95. Seeds of the Imphee and Sorghum Saccharatum were distributed by me gratuitously to cultivators throughout most parts of Australia, in the middle of the year 1857. The Honorable E. Deas Thomson had some time previously introduced the Sorghum into New South Wales, but of this I was not aware when I obtained the seeds of that plant from Europe. The Imphee, however, so far as I can learn, was never before brought to these shores. The Sorghum has been tried, and it appears that it will grow and fructify profitably in Victoria generally ; but the Imphee, although producing much more luxuriantly in stem and leaf than the Sorghum, cannot, so far as my experiments have gone, be depended upon for ripening its seeds in this Colony. On the other hand, in New South Wales, I am assured, it has proved a decided success,

and therefore, perhaps, it will eventually prove judicious for Victorians to cultivate the plant, for forage, from seed ripening annually in New South Wales.*

96. The subject of Vine-growing has at intervals obtained the earnest support of the press, and a few enterprising individuals among the general public have become cultivators; but private effort, both in New South Wales and Victoria, has been hitherto insufficient to do much more than to raise abundant expectations, that Australia will eventually be a great vine-growing country. The following are the only figures obtainable in illustration of the CULTIVATION OF THE VINE in this Colony†:—

Vine Growing.

TABLE LIX.—Showing the Number of Acres under Vines, the Quantity of Grapes Sold, and of Wine and Brandy Manufactured during each year, from 1843 to 1859 inclusive.

CULTIVATION OF THE
VINE, 1843-1859.
TABLE LIX.

Year ending	Extent of Land under Vines.	Grapes Sold.	Wine Manufactured.	Brandy Manufactured.
	Acres.	lbs.	gals.	gals.
31st Dec., 1843	4	...	...	...
" 1844	10	...	...	...
" 1845	37	...	...	...
31st Mar., 1847	78	...	...	...
" 1848	101	...	...	...
" 1849	108	3,021	6,306	100
" 1850	164	...	5,220	515
" 1851	161	...	4,621	286
" 1852	173	...	6,447	450
" 1853	107	...	4,500	500
" 1854	162	66,740	9,680	...
" 1855	180	186,502	9,600	100
" 1856	207	488,832	9,371	...
" 1857	279	711,546	10,936	340
" 1858	401	518,463	5,761	...
" 1859	547	400,736	7,740	72

97. Tobacco has been pretty constantly raised by squatters for use in dipping sheep for the scab, but the quantity grown has never been considerable. In 1841 seventy-two acres were returned as producing 1440 cwt.; and in 1859, there were sixty-six acres enumerated, which are said to have yielded 873 cwt. Between these two periods the quantity of land returned as cultivated for Tobacco varies from two acres to seventy-six acres.

Tobacco.

GOLD PRODUCE.

GOLD PRODUCE.

98. We have already seen the total value of the exports of one great producing interest, viz., the Pastoral Class. We now come to an interest of

Produce of squatters and
miners compared.

* The following communication was made to me on the subject by the Hon. E. Deas Thomson:—

"My dear Sir,

"Sydney, 17th September, 1859.

"In reply to your note of the 1st instant, I have the pleasure to state that the imphee has succeeded in this Colony beyond my most sanguine expectations. It grows very luxuriantly, throwing up as many as twelve and thirteen stems, in some cases, from a single seed, and growing to a height of twelve and fourteen feet. It also, in this genial climate, ripens to seed, and is quite as prolific in this respect as the sorghum. From the sixty seeds you were good enough to send me in 1857, although only twelve of them germinated, I succeeded in obtaining a very large quantity, which has enabled me to distribute it over every part of the Colony, and it is now fairly established as one of the staple productions of New South Wales. I now beg to send you a small supply of seed herewith, and if I find a favorable opportunity I will send you more.

"I hope from this statement you will be satisfied that the seed you were kind enough to give me was not unworthily bestowed.

"Yours very truly,

"W. H. Archer, Esq., Registrar-General, Melbourne.

"E. DEAS THOMSON."

† In the elder Colony, (New South Wales), Mr. Rolleston, the Registrar-General, reports that the breadth of land under vine culture increased from 913 acres in 1854 to 1180 acres in 1858.

still greater magnitude—the Gold Mining Class. During five and twenty years the squatters have freighted home-laden ships with wool, tallow, hides, and skins to the extent, in declared value,* of upwards of eighteen millions sterling (£18,170,729), but in little more than eight years (1851–59) the gold miners of Victoria have produced, at the very least, upwards of eighty-seven millions' worth, in pounds sterling, of the precious ore.

VICTORIA GOLD PRODUCE,
QUANTITY AND VALUE,
1851–1859.
TABLE LX.

VICTORIA.—GOLD PRODUCE.
TABLE LX.—ESTIMATE of the PRODUCE of the GOLD FIELDS of VICTORIA EXPORTED from the Australian Colonies during the period from 1851 to 1859, both inclusive.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.			
	Balance of Exports over Imports as per Customs Returns of Victoria.	Estimated Produce of the Victorian Gold Fields which passed through the Customs of N. S. Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, and not recorded in Victoria.	Ascertained and Estimated Produce of the Gold Fields of Victoria, exclusive of Gold taken from the Colonies by private hand.	Balance of Exports over Imports, as per Customs Returns for Victoria.	Estimated Produce of the Victorian Gold Fields which passed through the Customs of N. S. Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, and not recorded in Victoria.	Ascertained and Estimated Produce of the Gold Fields of Victoria, exclusive of the Gold taken from the Colonies by private hand.	Value of the Gross Produce of each Year, rated at a uniform price of 80s. per ounce.†
	Oz. dwt. gr.	Oz. dwt. gr.	Oz. dwt. gr.	£	£	£	£
1851	145,146 14 16	...	145,146 14 16	508,013	...	508,013	580,587
1852	1,974,975 15 1	749,957 10 0*	2,724,933 5 1	6,912,415	2,624,851	9,537,266	10,899,733
1853	2,497,723 15 16	652,296 19 0†	3,150,020 14 16	9,366,464	2,446,114	11,812,578	12,600,083
1854	2,144,699 9 19	247,366 0 0	2,392,065 9 19	8,255,550	958,543	9,214,093	9,568,262
1855	2,751,535 8 16	41,530 0 0	2,793,065 8 16||	10,904,150	166,120	11,070,270	11,172,261
1856	2,985,695 17 0	...	2,985,695 17 0	11,942,319	...	11,942,319	11,942,783
1857	2,761,528 8 0	...	2,761,528 8 0	10,983,966	...	10,983,966	11,046,113
1858	2,528,187 19 12	...	2,528,187 19 12	10,106,682	...	10,106,682	10,112,752
1859	2,280,675 13 0	...	2,280,675 13 0	9,120,971	...	9,120,971	9,122,702
	20,070,169 1 8	1,691,150 9 0‡	21,761,319 10 8§	78,100,530	6,195,628	84,296,158	87,045,276

* Of this quantity, 230,074 oz. 10 dwt. were taken to South Australia by escort.

† Of this amount, 213,441 oz. 10 dwt. were taken from the gold fields of Victoria by the Adelaide and Sydney escorts.

‡ The gold export duty came into operation in May, 1855, and it is not presumed that any considerable quantity of gold escaped official cognizance after that period.

|| Of this amount, 443,516 oz. 9 dwt. having been carried overland by escorts to Adelaide and Sydney, the quantity officially recorded as having been taken from the Colony is brought up to 20,513,685 oz. 10 dwt. 8 gr.; and if to this be added 174,966 oz. 18 dwt. 8 gr. in the banks and Government gold offices at the close of the year, the recorded produce up to the 31st December, 1859, comes to 20,688,652 oz. 8 dwt. 16 gr.

§ One of our Melbourne gold brokers (Mr. Khull) in his estimate of unrecorded gold brought by hand from the gold fields, brings the gross produce to the close of the year 1859 to 23,693,189 oz., inclusive of unexported bullion; and exclusive of the latter, to 23,452,553 oz., being 1,691,234 oz. in excess of our estimate, which is based on the Customs entries of Victoria and of the neighboring colonies. No doubt, a considerable quantity of gold was, previous to the export duty, taken in passenger ships from all the colonies without being passed through the Customs, but no reliable data exist for estimating it. In addition to the exported gold given above (21,761,319 oz. 10 dwt. 8 gr.), the quantity remaining in the Colony, inclusive of an estimate for the amount in private hands, would bring the total produce up to 22,000,000 oz.

¶ The Customs value of the shipments of 1851 and 1852 was made at 70s. an ounce; in 1853 at 75s.; in 1854 partly at 75s. and partly at 80s.; and in subsequent years the rate was, with few exceptions, 80s. The latter uniform rate is brought out for convenient comparison.

Extent of quartz and alluvial mining.

99. It is difficult to determine at present to what extent quartz mining has superseded alluvial mining. In March, 1857, only 3035 miners (exclusive of Chinese) were returned in the census as being employed in quartz mining; in December, 1859, according to the estimates of the mining surveyors furnished to the Board of Science, the quartz miners amounted to 15,342. At the two periods, according to the same authorities, the total

* The amount so declared on behalf of the squatters from 1837 to 31st Dec., 1850, for wool, tallow, and hides, was (by Table VIII.) £4,372,147; and from 1st Jan., 1851, to 31st Dec., 1859, £13,798,582. This of course is exclusive of the amounts realized annually by the sale of animal food and of the value of the increased numbers of live stock shown in Table VII.

numbers of European males engaged in mining were respectively 62,211 and 100,591. The quartz miners have therefore apparently increased over 400 per cent., while the miners of all classes have increased only 61 per cent. At the close of 1859, the steam engines employed in alluvial mining numbered 285, and their total horse-power amounted to 3821, while in quartz mining there were as many as 296 engines engaged, whose total horse-power amounted to 4357 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Increase in the number of quartz miners.

100. The progress made in the employment of machinery may be further approximately gathered from the following returns:—In the year 1856, when the yield of gold exceeded that of 1859 to the value of more than £2,800,000, the number of quartz-crushing machines and steam engines was 359, and 597 in 1859; in the former period the number of puddling machines was 3540, and in the latter, 3982; and the number of whims had increased from 370 to 465. The improvement in the construction and power of machines is, however, reported as being relatively much greater than the increase in the number of them; and the mining surveyors estimate at present the value of all kinds of mining machinery at £1,155,923.

Increase of machinery on the gold fields.

Estimated value of all kinds of machinery on the gold fields.

101. It will be observed that the yield of gold in 1859 was nearly a tithe less than that of the previous year; but it is generally anticipated that this falling off will not continue. This is, however, but a matter of reasonable conjecture; and my official function is, I conceive, not to register hopes, but to record ascertained facts.

Decrease of gold produce in 1859.

102. The preceding statistical notes will, I trust, be found sufficiently suggestive, to enable intelligent readers to deal for themselves, with such points in the various tables as I have at present scarcely or not at all touched upon. A goodly-sized volume of judicious comments might easily be written on the innumerable details of instructive interest these tables contain; showing, as they do, the genesis and growth of a young British people; and giving authentic proofs of what such a people has been able to accomplish, in developing the animal, vegetable, and mineral resources of a new country, within a period scarcely exceeding in duration, the time that it takes, in the course of nature, for a new-born child to become a man.

Conclusion.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,

Registrar-General's Office,

Registrar-General.

Melbourne, 31st December, 1859.

NOTE.—The figures, both in the Report, the Appendix, and the Summary Tables, have been supervised and mutually checked by several gentlemen on the staff of this Department. If, notwithstanding all the pains taken to ensure accuracy, errors of moment should at any time be discovered, I shall be glad to have them pointed out, and to take the earliest possible opportunity of acknowledging the source of rectification.—W. H. A.

APPENDIX.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS,

MADE FROM 18TH MAY, 1859, TO 14TH OCTOBER, 1859.

COUNTIES OF RIPON, DUNDAS, FOLLETT, NORMANBY, AND THE PASTORAL DISTRICT OF THE WIMMERA.

Melbourne, 18th May, 1859.

SIR,

Upon bringing to a termination my labors as Collector of Statistics for the Counties of Ripon, Dundas, Follett, Normanby, and the Pastoral District of the Wimmera, I have the honor to submit to you the following Report of the characteristic features of the various portions of my district, and my opinion as to their capabilities for cultivation and settlement.

RIPON.

The eastern extremity of this county, comprising parts of the parishes of Ascot, Ballaarat, Burrumbeet, Dowling Forest, Ercildoun, and Glendaruel, is of a beautifully undulating character, interspersed with numerous bald hills, and possessing several fine fresh-water lakes.

The soil is of volcanic origin, and of every shade from a reddish chocolate to black. Here husbandry is carried on more systematically and scientifically than in any other part of my district, or than in any other locality I have visited in the colony, and although the necessity of growing what pays best, prevents a proper rotation of crops from being strictly attended to, the absence of that slovenly style of farming which is noticeable in many other districts, must strike the most superficial observer.

Comfortable homesteads have been built upon almost every farm, and the residents, instead of wasting their time in grumbling at the dry weather, the prices, or the crops, all seem energetic, thriving, and hopeful.

The proximity to markets certainly has much to do with this satisfactory condition of affairs. Situated as this district is between Ballaarat and Ararat, and also in the immediate neighborhood of several minor gold fields, a ready sale is obtained for every description of farm produce, at prices which, although lower than they were several years ago, are, considering the diminished rates of labor, and the reduction which has taken place in the cost of almost every article of consumption, still amply remunerative to the farmer.

Machinery has been largely introduced, without being in any way objected to by the laboring population, who in other localities have resisted its introduction as an invasion of their rights. The bulk of the threshing is performed by horse power, but several steam threshing machines are in operation, the property of some of the wealthiest farmers, by whom they are let out on hire when not required for their owners' use; the price charged for threshing, winnowing, and bagging the grain, being at the rate of eight pence per bushel.

High, however, as is the order of agriculture in this district, and great as are the improvements which have been effected, it must be confessed that a marked difference exists between the holdings of the tenant farmers, and of those residing on their own freeholds; the former class being unfortunately by far the more numerous.* Much of this valuable land having

* On the other hand I am informed by C. J. Dennys, Esq., a gentleman farmer of long experience, in another large agricultural district (the County of Grant) that in that part of the county "only about one third of the land (and more particularly the best farms) are held under lease, generally for seven years, and two thirds are farmed by the owners of the land." For very full information about the County of Grant see Mr. Elkington's report at a subsequent page of this Appendix. In my next report I hope to be able to give the number of tenants and freeholders for every County, the collectors in the present year having been instructed to obtain that information.

been brought into the market at the time of the excitement caused by the Ballaarat riots, many thousands of acres, in the absence of competition, were bought or selected at the upset price by one or two capitalists, who now obtain annually a larger sum as rent, than they originally paid for the purchase of the land; and upon farms tenanted from these gentlemen, a desire to make only sufficient improvement to last the time of the occupant, is, in many cases, but too evident.

The Ballaarat Road Board although obliged to limit its operations through scantiness of funds, has done much towards improving communication between the various portions of this district, and also towards forming outlets by which the farmers can at all times of the year convey their produce to market.

After passing a line drawn from Mount Misery to the western shore of Lake Burrumbeet, a very marked change takes place in the appearance of the country; the rich volcanic soil, left by nature untimbered, as if inviting the approach of the farmer, becomes exchanged for a gravelly clay, timbered with honeysuckle and dwarf gum trees, the lagoons become unpleasantly brackish, and, with the exception of a few patches, the remainder of the county is of a sterile description.

Whatever little cultivation exists at Carngham, Chepstowe and Skipton, is upon the Grenville and Hampden side of the dividing creek, and therefore does not come within the range of country upon which I have undertaken to report, and, at Streatham and Wickliffe, no attempt appears to have been made to bring any land under the plough.

At Raglan a few farmers are located, who confine their efforts principally to the culture of vegetables, for which description of produce the sandy soil of the flat on which their farms are situated appears to be well adapted. They most of them possess herds of dairy cattle, their proximity to the Fiery Creek diggings ensuring them a ready sale for their milk and butter.

Towards Ararat, in the parishes of Gorinn and Langi-ghiran, a few farmers are struggling for subsistence upon very poor soil. They would be unable to obtain a livelihood were it not that they employ what time they can spare from their farms in carting upon the roads, laboring, for the surrounding settlers, or in mining upon the adjacent gold-field, all of which pursuits tend to unsettle them from cultivating their farms, and from paying that attention to the proper working of the soil, which even on much better land would be necessary to ensure good crops.

At Cathcart much of the land occupied by the farmers has turned out to be auriferous, and is being more or less dug upon: thus farming and mining are mixed up in this locality, in a manner which proves anything but favorable to the development of the former pursuit, although the land here is of better quality than in the parishes last named, and where the farms have been properly attended to, fair average crops have resulted.

DUNDAS.

The northern and north-eastern portions of this county consist of plains lightly timbered and well grassed, ridges of sand covered with ferns, and occasional tracts of swamp.

Most of this part of the county, comprising within its limits the townships of Cavendish, Balmoral, Mostyn and Harrow, affords excellent pasture for sheep, but is not at all adapted for agriculture. What little cultivation exists, with the exception of a few small holdings at Cavendish and Balmoral, is at the home stations of the various settlers, and as but few pre-emptive sections have been taken up, is chiefly upon Crown lands.

Towards the south and south-east, is that fair and fertile region which is watered by the Wando, the Koroit and the Wannon, with numerous smaller streams, and which is destined at some future day to be one of the most productive districts in the colony, as it now is assuredly the most picturesque.

Indeed it is almost impossible to speak too highly of the richness of the soil and the beauty of the scenery in this much favored spot. Magnificent slopes, and winding valleys with clear streams running through them, alternate in apparently endless succession, springs of the purest water gush out from the very tops of the hills, whilst unlike other parts of the colony, a perpetual green clothes the landscape throughout the hottest summers.

The soil is volcanic, and of great depth, in some places from twelve to fifteen feet. The country is for the most part untimbered except along the beds of the creeks.

The only township is Coleraine, which is pleasantly situated on the Koroit Creek, upon a fine alluvial flat between two steep ranges of hills. The soil here is excellent, and the prospects of the farmers good.

The most extensive farming district in Dundas is around Hamilton, which possesses a soil somewhat inferior in richness to the Wannon country, but has the advantage of excellent timber for fencing and building purposes, and is also nearer to Portland and Ararat, the only two markets available for the disposal of such produce as is not consumed in the district.

The tramroad from Portland, should it ever be completed, will doubtless be a great boon to this district, whilst the extension of the Ballaarat railway through Ararat to Hamilton, is confidently looked forward to by many as an event which time will bring about, and which, should it come to pass, will be the means of opening up not only this, but the whole of the Wannon country, and will no doubt materially cheapen agricultural produce upon the Western Gold-fields.

FOLLETT.

That part of this county which lies immediately north of Casterton, for some distance along the bank of the Glenelg partakes of the richness and beauty of the Wannon country; the cultivation, however, is all upon stations, there being only one garden at Casterton.

Back from the Glenelg, towards the South Australian frontier, and south of Casterton, the country is of the most dreary description, consisting of swamps, barren wastes, and sandy plains, covered with heath and scrub, but with scarcely any patches of even tolerable land.

The township of Lindsay, close to the Adelaide border, and Mumbannar, on the Mount Gambier road, each consist of only a public house. Owing to the protracted dry weather, there has been such a scarcity of water at the latter of these places, that serious thoughts have been entertained of abandoning it altogether. Dartmoor, on the Glenelg, consists but of two houses, and the soil is little other than sand.

NORMANBY.

The northern part of this county from Hamilton to Sandford possesses the same features as the Grange and Wannon country in Dundas, and offers as fine a field to the agriculturist.

South Hamilton is an extensive agricultural district of old standing, and possesses some fine farms, a few of which will bear comparison in point of yield and management with any others I have visited throughout my district. Many Germans are here located, but their abodes are generally squalid and dirty, and their system of farming is certainly no improvement upon that pursued by our own countrymen.

Sandford is a pretty village at the junction of the Wannon and Glenelg: there being good soil all around, it bids fair to become an important place.

The remainder of the county is very thickly timbered, and although it contains some excellent patches of land, much labor is required to bring it into cultivation.

One of the largest and richest of these patches is about Branxholme and the adjacent parish of the Green Hills, which, next to Hamilton, is the principal farming district in the county.

Merino has many farms around it, and good crops are raised. The greatest enemy to the farmers and settlers is the Scotch thistle, which is fast spreading over all this part of the country. Should prompt measures not be taken to get rid of this troublesome weed, much of the country around Merino will become in a few years useless, either to the grazier or farmer.

At Digby, the soil is poor and sandy, and but little of it has been brought into, or is fit for, cultivation.

At Hotspur, a few farmers are settled along the banks of the Smoky River, but the soil is not first class, and their prospects are by no means brilliant.

About Heywood and Drumborg is some excellent soil, particularly at Mount Eccersley, which is situated in the latter parish. The farmers here complain bitterly of the inroads of the kangaroos and wallabies, which creatures, since the diminution which has taken place in the numbers of the aboriginal inhabitants, and the extinction of the native dogs by the settlers, have multiplied greatly, and now make much havoc amongst the young crops. I have also been informed by the settlers, that the quantity of grass consumed by these voracious animals is by no means inconsiderable, and I know it to be the general belief that a large kangaroo eats as much as three sheep.

The principal farming districts around Portland, are Narrawong to the eastward, and Trewalla and Tarragal to the west. The first of these districts contains some rich soil, especially about Mount Clay. Some farms here which have been in cultivation for the last fifteen years, still yield good crops. Kangaroos abound here, and are, if possible, more destructive than at Heywood.

At Tarragal and Trewalla the soil is light and sandy; it is easily worked and yields fair crops of hay, but is scarcely adapted for grain.

Around Portland there is but little land under tillage, owing probably to the dense forest which extends from the sea for nine miles into the interior. The expense of clearing this land

would certainly be great; but I am under the impression that, the timber once removed, as good crops could be grown here as in any part of the county, as, under a thin layer of sandy surface soil, there is for a considerable depth a deposit of stiff loam mixed with reddish clay. This would work well with the light top soil, and be almost impossible to exhaust.

Should I be right in my conjecture, farming here could not fail to be remunerative, from the ready sale which would be obtained for produce in Portland, and the convenience for shipping the surplus to Melbourne or elsewhere.

THE WIMMERA.

This district does not possess much land available for cultivation except towards its south-eastern extremity, and even there the soil is for the most part only of medium quality.

The best is about Avoca, where a few farmers are settled, who manage to raise fair average crops, whilst, from their nearness to the gold-field, they possess every facility for the disposal of their produce.

At Glenpatrick there are also some farmers located upon very tolerable land. They are but recent occupants, and have not got over all the preliminary work of grubbing and clearing their farms, but when this labor shall have been completed, situated as they are within easy distance of several important gold fields, their prospects will be by no means bad.

Glenorchy, Horsham, and Navarre, can boast of but little cultivation except a few paddocks of hay and potatoes; vegetables also appear to succeed well, but the soil is too light for grain crops.

Western Wimmera is similar in character to the northern part of Dundas which I have already described, except that the sand ridges covered with ferns become more frequent and extensive. As a proof of the little estimation in which the land is held, I have been informed that Mr. Edgar, of the Pine Hills Station, is the only settler on this side of Mount Talbot who has availed himself of his privilege to take up his pre-emptive section.

Most of the settlers, however, have cultivation paddocks upon Crown lands, on which they manage to produce a little hay for their own consumption, and this being a sheep country, it is usual to grow a patch of tobacco, for curing scab, upon some choice spot well manured.

Much of the remainder of this large district is covered by the impenetrable mallee, and in parts where the country is tolerably open, the soil is of that nature that cultivation has generally been looked upon as a hopeless experiment. The climate and soil of that part which borders on the Murray, has by some been deemed suitable to the growth of the vine, and it is within the range of possibility, that this may some day become a wine producing district.

Before closing this Report I would venture with due submission to state, that my opinion, based upon personal observation and after careful consideration of the subject, is, that this colony presents an excellent field for the industrious farmer who possesses a knowledge of his business, and who selects a suitable site for his operations. He must go to work cautiously, and should remember, before he expends his capital, that in the majority of cases it costs much more to bring land into cultivation than it does to purchase it in the first instance. If he have not sufficient means to get a block of the size he requires, and afterwards to bring it into cultivation, the best course for him to pursue will be to rent a farm in some well chosen locality where the land is good and a market at hand. I met many farmers in East Ripon possessing fine farms of their own, who began a few years ago as tenants; and I am persuaded that they served their own interests much better by thus acting, than they would have done by spending their all in the purchase of land, perhaps of inferior quality and in some remote locality, which they might have struggled in vain to cultivate at a profit, and which would perhaps have placed them in difficulties from which the labor of a lifetime might have failed to extricate them.

Another remark I have to make is, that I have often noticed a tendency amongst residents in many parts of the interior to under-estimate the quality of the soil, and to pronounce it as miserably poor and utterly incapable of cultivation, whereas the land thus spoken of, although perhaps not of the richest description, may be naturally much better than a great deal which has been cultivated for many years around Melbourne, and is still yielding fair crops. Manure has probably been used to produce this result, but as settlement advances that will be used here too; and I see no reason to doubt, that then, much land will be found well adapted for tillage, which as is now supposed will always remain unsuitable for anything but pasture.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in stating, that whilst amongst the agricultural population my enquiries were invariably answered with the greatest readiness, and I did not perceive any of that disposition to secrecy as to their transactions which is often evinced by the mining population, and which is also noticeable amongst almost every other class of producers.

The importance of these Statistics seemed to be generally felt and recognized, and I was met by many enquiries as to the probable time of the information I was collecting being made available to the public.

I should be indeed ungrateful, did I not tender my warmest thanks to those settlers and agriculturists whose hospitality was so freely rendered me during my journey. The kindness I received from these gentlemen, was the means of converting what would otherwise have been a disagreeable duty, into one, the performance of which I shall long look back to with the most pleasing recollections.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER.

The Registrar-General,
Melbourne.

SOUTH GIPPS LAND.

PARISH OF ALBERTON

Contains twenty-five holders of land, each exceeding one acre ; the entire extent of such holdings amounts to 2778 acres, of which $2035\frac{1}{2}$ are fenced in, leaving $742\frac{1}{2}$ acres not yet enclosed. Of the land fenced in $352\frac{3}{4}$ acres are in cultivation, leaving $1683\frac{1}{2}$ not under tillage. The acres in cultivation are as follow :—*Corn, &c., &c.*, $158\frac{3}{4}$ acres ; being an average for each holder of $6\frac{1}{3}$ acres. *Green Crops, Potatoes, &c.*, $40\frac{3}{4}$ acres ; or $1\frac{5}{8}$ acres to each holder. *Hay*, 132 acres ; being a little over $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres to each holder. *Green Forage*, $57\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; or a little over $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres to each holder. *Other Crops, &c.*—gardens and orchards, $11\frac{3}{4}$ acres ; or something less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre to each holder. Acreage.

Corn, &c., &c., 2429 bushels ; being a fraction over $16\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. *Green Crops*, $112\frac{1}{2}$ tons ; being a fraction over $2\frac{3}{4}$ tons to the acre. *Hay*, $165\frac{1}{2}$ tons ; or $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons to the acre. *Other Crops*.—It will be seen there are 2200 vines planted, and 7 cwt. of fruit sold. *Live Stock*, 762 head of various. Produce.

BRUTHEN

Contains ten holders, each occupier exceeding one acre ; the entire holdings amount to 3317 acres, of which 1363 acres are not enclosed, leaving 1954 acres fenced in. Of the land already enclosed 1830 acres are not in cultivation, leaving 124 acres under tillage ; of which there is of *Corn, &c., &c.*, $39\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; being within a fraction of 4 acres to each holder. *Green Crops, Potatoes, &c.*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; or $\frac{2}{3}$ acre to each holder. *Hay*, 68 acres ; being a fraction over $6\frac{3}{4}$ acres to each holder. *Green Forage*, 15 acres ; or $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre to each holder. *Other Crops*—gardens, orchards, &c., $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; or $1\frac{1}{8}$ acre to each holder. Acreage.

Corn, &c., &c., 675 bushels ; being about $17\frac{1}{4}$ bushels to the acre. *Green Crops*, 32 tons ; within a fraction of 5 tons to the acre. *Hay*, $69\frac{1}{2}$ tons ; or $1\frac{1}{3}$ ton to the acre. *Live Stock*, 129 head, various. Produce.

TARRA TARRA,

Including the special survey of Mr. John Reeves, contains thirty-one holdings, each exceeding one acre ; the entire extent of such holdings amounts to 3904 acres, of which 1131 acres are not enclosed, leaving 2773 acres already fenced in. Of the land enclosed $2302\frac{1}{4}$ acres are not cultivated leaving 470 $\frac{3}{4}$ under tillage, distributed as follows :—*Corn, &c., &c.*, 268 acres ; or $2\frac{1}{15}$ acres to each holder. *Green Crops*, $64\frac{1}{4}$ acres ; being a fraction over 2 acres to each holder. *Hay*, 129 acres ; within a fraction of $4\frac{1}{6}$ acres to each holder. *Green Forage*, 253 acres ; a little over $8\frac{1}{6}$ acres to each holder. *Other Crops*—gardens, orchards, &c., $8\frac{3}{4}$ acres ; something more than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to each holder. It will be seen 7500 vines have been planted, and 7 cwt. of fruit sold. Acreage.

Corn, &c., &c., $2819\frac{1}{2}$ acres ; or a little over $10\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. *Green Crops*, $232\frac{1}{4}$ tons ; being $3\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}$ tons to the acre. *Hay*, 99 tons ; or a fraction over $\frac{3}{4}$ ton to the acre. *Live Stock*, 1404 head, various. Produce.

WORANGA

Acreage.	Contains twenty-five holders; the entire extent of such holdings amounting to 4404 acres, of which 614 acres are not enclosed, leaving 3790 acres fenced in. Of the land enclosed 3520 acres are not cultivated, leaving 270 acres under tillage, distributed as follows:— <i>Corn, &c., &c.</i> , 178 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; or 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ acres to each holder. <i>Green Crops</i> , 45 acres; being a little over 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres to each holder. <i>Hay</i> , 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres; being a fraction more than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres to each holder. <i>Green Forage</i> , 30 acres; or 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ acres to each holder. <i>Other Crops</i> —gardens, &c., 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; or a fraction over $\frac{2}{3}$ acre to each holder.
Produce.	<i>Corn, &c., &c.</i> , 2139 bushels; or 12 bushels per acre. <i>Green Crops, Potatoes, &c.</i> , 138 tons; being something over 3 tons to the acre. <i>Hay</i> , 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons; or $\frac{3}{4}$ ton to the acre. <i>Live Stock</i> , 991 head, various.

YARRAM YARRAM

Acreage.	Contains thirty-three holders, each exceeding one acre; the entire extent of such holdings amounts to 4790 acres, of which 482 acres are not enclosed, leaving 4308 acres already fenced in. Of the enclosed land 3957 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres are not cultivated, leaving 350 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres under tillage, distributed as follows:— <i>Corn, &c., &c.</i> , 199 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; or a fraction over 6 acres to each holder. <i>Green Crops</i> , 72 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; or 2 $\frac{1}{5}$ acres to each holder. <i>Hay</i> , 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; or 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ acres to each holder. <i>Green Forage</i> , 22 acres; or $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre to each holder. <i>Other Crops</i> —gardens, &c., 9 acres; being a fraction over $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre to each holder.
Produce.	<i>Corn, &c., &c.</i> , 3486 bushels; being a fraction over 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. <i>Green Crops, Potatoes, &c.</i> , 225 tons; or a little over 3 tons per acre. <i>Hay</i> , 93 tons; or 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre. <i>Live Stock</i> , 1024 head, various.

DISTRICT GENERALLY OF SOUTH GIPPS LAND.

Acreage and Produce.	The total number of holders in the district amount to 134, and the entire extent of holding to 19,193 acres; of which 4332 $\frac{1}{2}$ are not enclosed, leaving 14,860 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres already fenced in. Of the land enclosed 13,293 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres are not cultivated, leaving 1567 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres under tillage, distributed as follows:— <i>Corn, &c., &c.</i> , 844 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, producing 12,039 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; or a fraction over 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre. <i>Green Crops, &c.</i> , 229 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, producing 729 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons; or within a fraction of 3 $\frac{1}{6}$ tons per acre. <i>Hay</i> , 440 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, producing 458 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons; or 1 $\frac{1}{25}$ tons per acre. <i>Green Forage</i> , 377 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. <i>Gardens, &c., &c.</i> , 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. <i>Live Stock</i> , 4310, various.
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Referring to the state of agriculture in this district, I may observe that the past season has been more than usually unfavorable to farmers; the continued floods during the last quarter of 1858 did great damage to the potato crop, in a great many instances the seed entirely perished, involving the necessity of sowing again, &c., &c.; the late crops however, have turned out generally well, and sufficiently prove that it is better for the farmers in this district to plant potatoes late than incur the risk of excessive wet. The grain crops, to some extent, have suffered from the same cause; wherever it was sown on flat land, water had the effect of perishing the seed, and otherwise damaging the crop. This great drawback to agriculture in South Gipps Land will make it sufficiently clear that the very important element in agriculture (draining) has made but little progress amongst us—it is a fact very much to be regretted, that year after year farmers should complain of the damage sustained by wet land, and yet but comparatively little effort is made to effect this vital improvement. The late harvest, however, suffered most severely from another source, independent of continuous rains; and I need only refer you to the several returns, to show that something startling must have occurred so to reduce the average of grain per acre in this district. About fourteen days before harvest a dark brown caterpillar made its appearance, varying in size from $\frac{7}{8}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length; for a day or two no alarm was felt by those farmers who first observed the insect, but it had scarcely become a matter of conversation before millions made their appearance, and proceeded to attack standing crops with such rapidity and destruction, that two days only sufficed to destroy whole paddocks, scattering the grain upon the ground in such profusion, that I have taken it from the ground in some instances by the handful, from the space of one foot square. The work of these destroying insects was no sooner completed in one paddock than they commenced their march for the next cultivated land in such dense masses, that for a space of eight or ten yards they would be marching over each other three and four deep. Their approach, of course, where observed, became a signal to the farmer to cut down his crop in order to save it for hay, if not ripe enough for grain; the necessity for doing this came so suddenly upon many, that they were unable to procure help, and have suffered most severely. Judging

from the returns now sent in, the loss to this district cannot have been much less than two-thirds in the grain crop, seeing that everywhere the yield promised to be abundant. It will be observed in reference to the grain crop in the Parish of Alberton and Yarram Yarram, that the destruction from this cause has been much less in those two parishes than in Tarra Tarra and Woranga; whilst the former have reaped $16\frac{1}{2}$ and $17\frac{1}{2}$ bushels respectively to the acre, the latter have only reaped $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 bushels respectively to the acre. The west side of Tarra Tarra, and the north side of Woranga down to Tarraville, have sustained far greater damage than any other part of the district. From this circumstance it would appear that the insect has come into life in the old broken up land, or in soft swampy ground; a fact that may assist in some measure to solve the mystery of its origin and nature. Many in this district believe it to be the grasshopper, in its first state of existence, which has been prevented making its earlier appearance in consequence of the excessive and prolonged wet season; there are some circumstances connected with their appearance that strengthens this impression. Generally grasshoppers abound in millions—this year there are very few to be seen—again, the caterpillar appears to have had its origin in just such land as the grasshopper seeks in which to deposit its eggs. And again—the *head* of the caterpillar bears a striking resemblance, if not identical with that of the grasshopper; so that it is not surprising such an impression should prevail.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. B. BURROWS.

The Registrar-General.

COUNTIES OF VILLIERS AND HEYTESBURY.

SIR,

In reporting the progress of agriculture in the above-named counties for the past year, ending 31st March, 1859, a great increase has taken place in the area of land under cultivation.

The improved manner in which the farms are managed, both with regard to agriculture and stock, deserves especial notice. Attention to machinery, and other economy in the management of the farm, together with the substantial buildings and neatly laid out gardens, form a very pleasing aspect of progress.

A large increase will be found in the area under cultivation, but the yield of wheat is not so good as that of last year. The cause of this deficit may be attributed to the unfavorable season. The heavy rain in the months of July and August prevented the farmers on low lying land from sowing winter wheat, consequently the chief portion of wheat sown in the district was spring wheat. The weather cleared up about the middle of September, and we then had a continuation of drought until about the 20th November. This lapse of drought acted severely on the late wheat and early potato crops. From enquiries which I made of several of the farmers where I found light yields, they attribute the cause of such to the dry spring.

You will also learn from the marginal notes in the occupiers' schedules, that wherever a fair yield was obtained, that it was from winter wheat sown in rich chocolate soil, which keeps dry all seasons of the year. I have also made enquiries from several of the farmers (who have had considerable experience) as to which they consider the most profitable sort of wheat to sow, and their reply was, that they would recommend the "white velvet" (in clean land) for a winter wheat, and the "prolific" as a spring wheat.

The grain crops grown in the district this season (though short in yield) is of a superior quality. The refreshing showers with which we were favored in the month of December gave the grain ample time to come to its matured state. Several fine samples were exhibited at the late agricultural shows, both at Belfast and Warrnambool, which gave an average of $67\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. to the bushel of wheat, 49 lbs. to oats, and 54 lbs. to barley. These weights, combined with purity of quality, are ample evidences of the agricultural capabilities of the soil in this district.

"Oats and Barley."—A large increase will be found in the acreage of these crops compared to that of last year. The yield given in the returns of these crops must not be taken as the producing capabilities of the soil, for I might safely state that half the natural yield produced has been lost to the farmers through the fearful ravages of the grub. I have been told by several of the farmers for a fact, that in oaten fields, where they expected to have an average of from forty to fifty bushels per acre, they did not get fifteen, and in other instances the cattle were obliged to be let in on them. These destructive insects made their appearance about the middle of December, when the corn fields which they attacked were too far mature to be available for hay.

A fair average crop of potatoes is grown this season, the late sowing giving the best yield; but the price offering for this staple of produce presents an unfavorable aspect to the farmers. More attention is displayed in growing a variety of crops, and agriculture is carried on in a far more scientific and sounder basis than has hitherto been the case.

A large increase is shown in the return of live stock on purchased land compared to that of last year, and much energy displayed in improving the breed of heavy draught horses. The exhibition of such at the late agricultural shows, both of imported and colonial breed, were of a first class character. I am sorry to have to state that this spirit (as regards the agriculturists) does not extend to horned cattle, though several large and well managed dairies have sprung up through the district; yet much remains to be done in improving the breed of this description of stock.

I shall now proceed to offer a few remarks on the various parishes within which I have had the honor to collect.

BELFAST.

This parish takes in Mount Atkinson, "Special Survey," which is let to several small holders in three and four acre lots. These tenants are allowed a right of run for a certain number of cattle on the survey, according to the size of their holding. The soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes, but the principal branch of husbandry is the dairy.

BOOTAHPPOOL.

Not much cultivation. A large portion of it is in the hands of the adjoining settlers, and used for pastoral purposes.

BORAM BORAM.

Some large well managed dairy farms are to be found in this parish. The large reserve in this neighborhood affords lucrative facility to the small holders in and around the township of Penshurst of running large herds of cattle on such. A large portion of this parish is held by Germans, who are the principal agriculturists in such. They are a most industrious class of people, and they incur much labor in procuring manure from the sheep yards of the neighboring settlers to improve their land. With all this they display but little science in the cultivation of their farms. They make their own ploughs and harrows out of colonial wood. Even the very teeth of the harrows, and other portions which should be of iron, are of wooden material. Their mode of threshing also is very strange, and in my opinion very wasteful. The way in which it is done is to loose the binding off the sheaves, and lay them down in circle on the earth floor, and then keep walking the bullocks or horses on it until such time as the grain is trampled out of the straw. There is not even a horse threshing machine in the whole neighborhood, or a flour mill nearer than at Hamilton, which is a distance of twenty-three miles. The soil is of a rich volcanic description, interspersed with stony ridges, and very expensive to labor.

BULLANBUL.

But little cultivation, and is in the hands of a few squatters, who use it for pastoral purposes. The quality of the soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes.

COORAMOOK.

The principal portion of this parish is the property of A. H. Knight, which is let in large farms, and used mostly for dairy and other pastoral purposes. Some excellent farms are along the Spring Creek, and the soil throughout is well adapted for cultivation.

CODRINGTON.

Agriculture is much on the increase in this parish. Though recently settled on, it contains some large well-managed farms with substantial improvements.

DUNKELD

Is situated at the foot of Mount Sturgeon. Good pastoral land, agriculture not much attended to.

KOROIT.

This includes the lands on the northern and western bank of Tower Hill Lake. It comprises some of the richest agricultural land in the Colony of Victoria. It contains a number of large well-managed farms which are cultivated in a scientific manner, and deserves especial notice. The yield obtained from some of these farms is far in excess of the average, and the quality of the grain cannot be surpassed. A large portion of this parish (the property of Messrs. Allison and Knight,) is unoccupied, and on which runs a large number of cattle belonging to the adjoining tenants. A new steam flour mill has been lately built near the township of Koroit by T. H. Braim.

MEERAI.

A large increase is shown in the average under cultivation compared to that of last year. In this parish is included the Grassmere estate (property of Mr. Manifold), which consists of the very richest agricultural soil; in it are some well-managed farms and dairys. The parish throughout possesses abundance of fresh water, both from the Spring Creek and Merri River. A large portion of it also is laid down in permanent artificial grasses.

PURNIM

Lies north of Wangoom and has a frontage both to the Hopkins and Merri Rivers. It comprises some very good agricultural land along the banks of the aforesaid rivers, but deteriorates in quality towards the forest. Several of the farms on Dr. Russell's estate have been abandoned, the reason why I will explain to you in the following parish.

WANGOOM.

This is still the most populous parish in the County of Villiers. Several small holders are residing in the vicinity of Russell's Creek and in the neighborhood of Dennington, among which may be found some neat cottages and well laid out gardens. Towards Lake Wangoom, and along the banks of the Rivers Hopkins and Merri, are some large farms which are cultivated in a scientific manner. "Drainage," orchards, vines, and other important branches of husbandry (which were little thought of hitherto) are receiving the farmer's best attention. I would beg to remark that agriculture in this and the neighboring parishes has had a hard struggle for the past three years. In 1854 and 1855 the prices obtained for all sorts of farming produce induced many of the lucky diggers (who had but little knowledge of cultivating the soil) to purchase land and become farmers. The enormous and extravagant prices which they paid for the land left them short of the necessary means of working such land—consequently they were obliged to mortgage it. William Bateman, jun., and Co. were the leading merchants in the district, and with whom the farmers principally did business. Large advances were made by Mr. Bateman at a high rate of interest to the majority of the new farmers in the Warrnambool district. Mr. Bateman became insolvent in the latter part of 1856; his affairs were handed over to the banks (who were his chief creditors), who vigorously sued for the recovery of all his book debts, and got verdicts against several of the struggling farmers, who were not prepared for such an unexpected proceeding;—the consequence was that it brought many of them to insolvency. Under this depressed state several of the farms (as Dr. Russell's) were abandoned, and agriculture was much neglected; the *reckless* farmers soon lost their dear bought holdings, and looked back on agriculture as being nothing better than a curse and a snare. But I am happy to state that the cultivation of the soil has got into a more industrious class, and that agriculture presents a more favorable aspect than has hitherto been the case in this district.

WARRONG.

A large increase is shown in the returns of this parish during the past year. The farmers are chiefly freeholders, who cultivate the soil with much care.

YALIMBA

Is in the vicinity of Mount Rouse. The soil, though well adapted for agricultural purposes, is but little cultivated. With the exception of a few farms on the Yalimba Swamp, the whole of the land in this parish is held by the Messrs. Ritchie, and used for pastoral purposes.

YANGERY.

An increase is shown in the acreage under crop, but the yield is far short from that of last year, the cause of which I attribute to the manner in which a large portion of the "Farnham Survey" has been worked. The term of the present lessees expires next year, and it is rumored that the proprietor (Mr. Rutledge) must have a bonus with a heavy acreage rent from those whom he may let the land to for the next term;—consequently the present occupiers take but little interest in cleansing or improving the soil, but each striving to get all they possibly can out of it. Under these circumstances the land is neglected, and much overrun with sorrel, wild oats, &c., which accounts chiefly for the light yield shown in this parish. A large portion of the "Survey" is laid down under permanent artificial grasses, which I did not return as cultivated land (though given under that head). The grazing capabilities of these clover paddocks is surprising. The richness of the soil throughout this parish cannot be surpassed in Victoria.

YAMBUK

Lies west of Belfast. It shows an increase in agriculture for the past year. The farmers throughout are freeholders, and the buildings and other improvements are of a most substantial nature.

YARPTURK.

This lies immediately to the north of Yangery, and the quality of the soil is of a similar nature. The wheat grown by Messrs. Officer and Thomson in this parish took the first prize in Belfast, Warrnambool, and Melbourne. Several large farms are in a high state of agriculture in this neighborhood which are deserving of special notice.

UNSETTLED DISTRICT.

This term I have given the *purchased* land held by the various squatters who are remotely situated from the populous districts. Agriculture receives but little or no attention from this class, the lands held by them, being used solely for pastoral purposes. Among these settlers may be found some magnificent mansions, and tastefully laid out gardens.

COUNTY OF HEYTESBURY.

Agriculture in this county is still confined to the parishes of Mepunga and Talangatta, but a large increase is shown even in these two parishes.

MEPUNGA

Runs along the coast from Buckley Creek westerly to the Hopkins River. The quality of the soil on the point of land which lies between the coast and the aforesaid river is second to none in Villiers, it gives a larger acreage yield than any other parish in the counties of Villiers and Heytesbury. The farms are large and generally well managed.

SOUTH PURRUMBETE AND TANDAROOK.

The purchased lands in these parishes are occupied by a few squatters and used for pastoral purposes.

TALANGATTA

Has some well-managed farms along the banks of the Hopkins River and on the Cudjee Creek. This parish is chiefly comprised of forest land, which requires a considerable amount of capital and labor to make it available for the plough. The soil is very good in parts, but the majority of it is of an ironstone gravel nature.

In conclusion I may remark, that it is the general opinion of the farmers in this district, that the Government should adopt a measure which would protect the agriculturist in this colony from the American and Indian markets.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

To the Registrar-General,
Melbourne.

JOHN HYLAND.

COUNTY OF TALBOT.

Geelong, 14th May, 1859.

SIR,

I do myself the honor, at your request, to report upon the topographical features of the County of Talbot.

Taking a general view of the county it may be described as undulating. It is tolerably well watered, and is situated immediately to the north of the Great Dividing Range, which forms its southern boundary.

At present the portions surveyed and under cultivation are, with the sole exception of a portion of the parish of Beckworth, restricted to the valleys and low lands lying in proximity to the hills.

The soil in the northern portion of the county is generally poor, and some parts are densely wooded. It is however worthy of note that the parishes of Glenlyon, Holcombe, Beckworth, and Wombat, which are very heavily timbered, are more abundantly supplied with water by natural creeks, and afford, on sinking to a depth of from ten to thirty feet, a supply of very tolerable water.

On examining the agricultural returns for this year it will at once be seen that the produce per acre in the parishes of Ascot, Glendaruel and Ercildoun, far surpasses that of any other portions of the county. Although the soil in these parishes is mostly a rich chocolate colored loam, I am led to believe that the superior crops are not so much due to its merits, as to climatic influences. I have ascertained (and not wishing to proceed on surmises, the authentication of my information has caused me some delay in forwarding this report) that several heavy falls of rain have occurred, with which during this elsewhere peculiarly dry season, the remaining portions of the county have not been favored. I would venture to account for this phenomenon in the following manner :—

The Great Dividing Range, at the portion of the county situate opposite to the parishes I have enumerated above, is broken, and its continuity traceable by a rise so slight as to afford but a very uncertain land mark between them and the neighboring county of Ripon. It is, I believe, a well-known fact that during the summer months, when rain falls it is almost invariably after a shift of wind from N. to W. and S. The clouds driven swiftly from the northward are checked by the Dividing Range, which towers high on either side of the gap, and accumulating naturally seek an exit by the only available outlet, and being there met by the cold air from the southward discharge their moisture.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

The Registrar-General,
Melbourne.

DUNCAN LONGDEN.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, NEAR MELBOURNE.

July 16th, 1859.

This institution was established in accordance with the generally expressed desire of the agricultural community, by a vote of the Legislature for the year 1858 ; its object being the ascertaining and diffusing information concerning “ new or untried varieties of plants and breeds of animals ;” the most approved method of cropping, and application of manures ; the nature and effects of the seasons, and their relations to sowing and harvesting ; “ testing the merits of implements and machinery ;” and, generally, by means of experiments conducted at the public expense, for arriving at data whereon to establish a system of husbandry suited to the soil and climate of the colony.

The farm is situated on the north-western portion of the Royal Park, within two and one-half miles of Melbourne, and contains one hundred and forty-five acres of land ; the surface is undulating, presenting a considerable variety of aspect—some portion being much exposed to, and others sheltered from, the prevailing winds ; the soil, which is of a fair average quality, ranges from a siliceous loam to a heavy clay, resting on a retentive subsoil.

Where farming has been carried on for any length of time in the colony, the exhaustion of the soil, by a succession of crops, has ensued, and is felt to be a serious evil, while in many instances those crops have ceased to be remunerative ; with a view therefore of leading the way to a better system, the farm has been sub-divided and laid off in a systematic rotation, so as to admit of a combination of the green fallow and grass with the grain crops, and provide for the renovation of the soil.

A portion has been appropriated for the introduction (on a small scale in the first instance) of new plants likely to prove valuable, so that should they succeed after trial they may take their places among the staple productions of the colony ; and in this purely experimental division will also be grown specimens of all known varieties of wheats, oats, barley, and seeds of different kinds, the cultivated and natural grasses and clovers, plants grown for their oil, the vine, tobacco, &c., &c.

The result of the past year’s experiments with manure *versus* no manure, and deep *versus* shallow cultivation, demonstrate the benefit arising from a system of high farming, and the application of science in the cultivation of the soil.

The success attending the trials made last season in the growth of the sorghum and maize plants, &c., confirm previous anticipations as to their adaptability to this climate, and valuable properties as food for stock during the hot summer months ; and as many of the most important of the forage plants of Great Britain, especially the legumes and cultivated grasses, have as yet scarcely found a place in our system, there remains a wide field of experiment for the purpose of enabling the farmer to combine the keeping of cattle advantageously with tillage farming.

Through the medium of Agricultural Societies’ exhibitions, and owing to the possession of ample capital on the part of agriculturists in the majority of instances, they have always been able to obtain implements of the newest and most superior construction made by the British manufacturers ; on this account, therefore, it has not been possible to introduce any great novelties to their notice in this department of the Experimental Farm in the first instance, at the same time care has been taken that each implement employed should be the best of its kind.

However, as we learn from recent accounts of the trials with the steam-plough in England, that it can be profitably used on the farm, a portion of the vote for implements has been purposely reserved, and will be expended in the purchase of a machine of the most approved kind for trial ; should this effort to introduce it prove successful, there is no doubt that ploughing by steam will be the means of effecting an entire change in the present dilatory and expensive system, and of conferring a vast benefit on the colony.

(Signed) THOMAS SKILLING,
Director

GRANT, GRENVILLE, AND POLWARTH.

Geelong, 14th October, 1859.

SIR,

In obedience to your request, I do myself the honor to submit for your consideration the following Report on the state and condition of agriculture in the district in which I had the honor to collect the Statistical Returns of Agriculture and Live Stock for the season ending 31st March last.

In furnishing this Report, I wish it to be distinctly understood that it is based on information derived from personal observation and inquiry, and although my notes on the subject are not reduced into a very satisfactory shape to myself, I trust that they may be found useful, by throwing some little light on the progress of agriculture, as well as by affording an insight into the actual social condition of those whose prospects are now being watched with considerable interest by thousands of our fellow colonists.

I shall refrain going into detail respecting the average yield of crops and so forth, during the course of my observations, as I feel that the recent publication of the approximate Returns for the Colony has, in some measure, obviated the necessity for making comparative or tabulated statements in order to illustrate my remarks thereon, if in the first instance, I might make exception, by directing your attention to the statistics of the County of Grant, which show that the Returns for the year ending 31st March last, were collected from 2286 occupants of two acres and upwards, and the total area under tillage as embracing 56,662 acres, being upwards of 8000 acres *increase* in the quantity of land cultivated since the previous year.

I might mention that there has been a considerable increase in the number of holdings, and area of lands brought into tillage in the Counties of Grenville and Polwarth during the previous year; and as those counties, with Grant before named, constitute the wide and important district wherein my Returns were made, I shall confine my remarks to matters more immediately affecting the whole district.

Believing that it is desirable at the present juncture to render every information calculated to assist the opinions of those who may possibly have some doubts as to the profitable working of farms of small areas, I have prepared the following tables, which are arranged so as to afford at a glance the number of cultivators, with the extent of tillage carried on by them respectively in the three above-named counties, viz. :—

COUNTY OF GRANT.

<i>Holders.</i>		<i>Extent of Cultivation.</i>			
	cultivating	2 acres and under	5 acres.		
414		5	"	10	"
352	"	10	"	20	"
430	"	20	"	40	"
344	"	40	"	60	"
196	"	60	"	80	"
72	"	80	"	100	"
59	"	100	"	130	"
65	"	130	"	160	"
24	"	160	"	200	"
18	"	200	"	250	"
11	"	250	"	300	"
7	"	300 and upwards.			
4	"				
1996					
290 Non-cultivators.					
Total	2286				

COUNTY OF POLWARTH.

<i> HOLDERS.</i>		<i>Extent of Cultivation.</i>	
63	cultivating	2 acres and under	20 acres.
51	"	20 "	50 "
18	"	50 "	80 "
6	"	80 and upwards.	
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138			
31	Non-cultivators.		
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Total	169		
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COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

<i> HOLDERS.</i>		<i>Extent of Cultivation.</i>	
146	cultivating	2 acres and under	20 acres.
72	"	20 "	40 "
25	"	40 "	80 "
6	"	80 "	120 "
2	"	120 and upwards.	
<hr/>			
251			
66	Non-cultivators.		
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Total	317		
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Taking the County of Grant, as containing the largest number of occupiers, it will be seen that out of about two thousand persons actually engaged in cultivating the soil, that three-fifths of the number are tilling less than twelve acres each on the average. Although a variety of circumstances may be brought to bear, by way of explaining the cause of so little cultivation being carried on with a large proportion of the small holders, such as the case with a numerous class engaged the greater portion of the year in the carrying business to the gold fields and elsewhere, who cannot devote the amount of time necessary for tillage operations; it is very clear that agriculture is conducted on a small scale by the majority of cultivators, as far as my experience has enabled me to judge of their operations during the last three or four years.

Whatever may have been the circumstances that have stood in the way of the farmer making progress, whether from insufficiency of means to prosecute his labors in the field, or inadequacy of prices in exchange for his produce, it is pleasing to learn with what endurance the bulk of his class struggle on in spite of adverse times and even seasons; for if ever there was a more unfavorable season for the tiller of the soil, the last may be chronicled as one of extreme anxiety and perplexity to farmers; nay, I might say correctly, that with many, very many, it was a season of distress, owing chiefly to the unusual severity of the *hot* winds that prevailed during the greater part of the months of October and November last year, as in some instances, within my knowledge, the crops were completely destroyed, not a single bushel per acre being saved. Besides the effects from hot winds, the crops in general through the district had to encounter another enemy in the form of blight, and fearful ravages ensued therefrom. Such disastrous results as those that followed in quick succession, owing to the immense heat and blight together, led to the ruin of many hard-working, industrious farmers, besides spreading misery and consternation in the homesteads of those who were better able to sustain such a shock for once in the way; but, as was frequently remarked to me in the course of my enquiries, another such season would deprive them of homes altogether! The damage from hot winds was more observable on the plains and exposed situations than in those localities protected by ranges or belts of timber. Even in situations enjoying more of a southern aspect, the injuries were but partial or trifling. I may here draw your attention to the circumstance, that the crops growing on the high lying lands in the northern portions of the counties of Grant and Grenville generally escape the fury of these hot blasts, the cause being attributable to the larger amount of moisture in the soil and cooler temperature than are to be found on the plains and low situated lands nearer the seaboard.

The next matter of importance to which I have now to allude is the *decrease* that has taken place in the great staple product of wheat—a decrease marked by the fact, that there was not so much by 5000 acres sown with wheat in the last as the previous season in the county of

Grant alone ; and yet, what at first sight appears strange, the total extent of cultivation of all kinds exhibits an increase of 8200 acres as having taken place within the same period ; and although it is not difficult probably to account for this rather anomalous state of things respecting the diminished culture of wheat, yet it must be regretted, seeing the threatened scarcity of this article of food at the present time. The subject of short supplies of wheat, owing partly to the diminished area of cultivation last season, has been made a theme for considerable discussion with a large number of farmers with whom I have come in contact since the publication of the statistical summary of agricultural returns for the year 1858-59, and though to a certain extent conclusions are drawn unfavorable as respects the profitable cultivation of wheat under existing anomalies and disabilities peculiarly affecting the Victorian wheat grower, yet on the whole I am glad to state, from inquiry in various parts, that there are prospects of a much larger breadth of wheat than was ever before known being reaped during the next harvest in this district. As such a statement may appear somewhat encouraging, judging from the difficulties alleged to have stood for so long a period in the way of making this branch of husbandry profitable, yet an important point must be kept in view, when it is for a moment considered that the *increased* width now under cultivation consists mainly of *fresh* or new lands, and not of those areas that are generally known or described as the principal wheat growing lands, as of these latter I may safely assert there is a considerable acreage either thrown out of cultivation altogether or devoted to some other description of crop. With such facts before me, I can scarcely reconcile myself to the belief that wheat cultivation is progressing in this district, according to the strict sense of the word.

The cultivation of oats, barley, potatoes, mangel-wurzel, turnips, &c., appears to have been carried on with better success than wheat, and in that *ratio* to warrant the belief that the district will soon raise sufficient produce, of the kinds indicated, to supply all demands for consumption. It was rather remarkable that barley, for the most part, although cultivated to a limited extent only, stood the dry season far beyond oats or wheat ; in some instances I could mention, the acreable yield was much greater than oats, even on the same farm, where the influences of climate and weather were of course felt alike. With turnips, as an article of cultivation on the exposed plains and inferior soils, I have nothing to speak by way of encouragement ; they require a moist climate, and in no part of the colony have I seen them grow to better perfection than on the high lands along the tributaries and main sources of the Moorabool, Leigh, and Werribee Rivers ; on the other hand mangel-wurzel grows luxuriantly on those lands where the turnip does not thrive, such as in this district are at no great elevation from the sea, the hotter the season the better the crop appears to flourish.

Before proceeding to other topics, I cannot pass over the subject of vine culture, as, in my opinion, there is scarcely a branch of national industry deserving comment or remark more than this ; and although I cannot do the subject that justice to which it is entitled, in a national point of view, I may with some pleasure point to the fact, that it is in this portion of the colony where the cultivation is carried on with anything like energy and determination to make it a highly remunerative and important branch of business ; if I but refer you to the Returns of Acreage under the heading of "Vines" in the County of Grant, as evidence of the sure and steady advance it has made and continues to make towards occupying an important position in the history of our national progress and as affording a valuable item in the list of our country's products. I may state that the next year's returns are likely to exhibit a much greater area of vines, judging from the extra amount of attention paid to this branch of industry by the vine growers on the Barrabool Hills, the banks of the Moorabool, and other localities hereabout, many of whom have extended their plantations and commenced laying out new sites for vineyards ; many persons in other parts of the colony have been supplied with cuttings to a great extent from the Barrabool Hill vines, in fact a large amount of business appears to have been transacted in this particular with some of the proprietors of our best established vineyards.

As the business of wine manufacture necessarily forms a part of the same subject I might state that the advances made in this respect are inconsiderable, yet there is an earnest given by some of the wine growers that they do not mean to allow themselves to be outstripped by their rivals in the neighboring colonies in the art and business of making wine, and if one might judge from the confident tone adopted by most of them the time is certainly not very distant when the colonial-made wines will come into use as the beverage of the better classes of society, and so gradually lead the way to their general adoption by superseding those trashy, adulterated, and poisonous beverages, imported from all parts of the world to the detriment of the health of thousands ; besides which the strongest hopes are formed that when the home-made wines become generally used for consumption here that a death-blow will be dealt to that present scourge of the colony, intemperance.

When I had the honor, two years ago, of submitting a Report on the Statistics of

Agriculture, &c., to the late Registrar-General, I made reference therein to the neglect displayed by a large proportion of the country housewives and servants in the management of dairy and poultry yard business, as well as indifference shown by them in most of those useful little branches of rural economy which usually are looked upon as essential features in farmhouse management in the older countries. I now approach the subject again, and although I have not much to urge as denoting any great advances during the interval, yet I am very pleased to state that, as far as my travels and inquiries permitted, there was decidedly an improvement on the old *wild* state of things; I found persons more alive to the dairy business and its advantages than formerly. That this change had been wrought for the better, owing chiefly to further experience and better arrangements, as well as from parties becoming more familiarized in the occupation, also in the modes of raising dairy produce, I am prepared to admit; while in some instances, and several came to my knowledge, I perceived that circumstances had forced attention to this and other matters of rural economy, owing to the failure of crops on the farm, as recourse being had to the dairy and poultry stock for aid, relief has been in some measure afforded for meeting in-door expenditure, and not without success either. I am not disposed to speak disparagingly of the efforts of many who seem willing to avail themselves of the benefits of dairying business, but there is a vast field for improvement; and though want of means, as well as want of skill, form serious impediments in the path of several pursuing such vocation, there still remains, I am sorry to observe, too much indolence and apathy in the homesteads of a great number of the rural population to expect any really satisfactory results on the whole; a state of things far from desirable, considering the immense sums of money sent annually from the colony to import butter, cheese, pork, &c., all of which might be produced here; indeed it has often appeared to me strange that the farmers do not display more energy, and lay themselves out for the supply of such articles, which are always in demand, and generally at high prices too.

I pass now to a subject closely connected with the progress of agriculture in this colony, and that is the rural labor question, one which is rather difficult of solution, when all circumstances are brought to light, and it is to be feared will not right itself in a hurry, unless facilities are given for the introduction of the right sort of labor for the country districts. The labor question has been a grievance with most of our leading agriculturalists for the last two or three years; not only them, but it likewise affects all employers of farm labor, from the fact that there has been so little selection wherefrom to engage a steady useful class of servants accustomed to rural employment; many farmers state, without hesitation, that they could not have managed as they have done, had it not been for the aid of machinery, supplying the mechanical labor as it were; but this aid has only fallen to the lot of those who possessed means for purchasing machinery and improved implements of every kind, and I need remark that notwithstanding machinery having come into more extensive use throughout the district, men of small means are deprived the benefit for the present, and with far the larger portion the advantages of mechanical aid have been somewhat problematical; for in the first instance the cost of hire for reaping and threshing machines is generally great, in some cases excessive; in the next, the fact of large quantities of grain being rendered fit for market within a quick space of time after harvest, thus glutting the local markets, has generally had the effect of depressing prices to that degree—and ample testimony can be borne of this having been the case the last year or two—that the farmer has had to stand in a most unenviable position when the question of his indebtedness has been fully gone into. So that what with bad seasons, dearness and scarcity of labor, and worst of all results, *low* prices of produce, it is not extraordinary that farmers should complain and cry aloud for some measure which might tend to place them in a better position than they have held of late; and it is precisely from the difficulties that stand and even threaten to continue in their path, that many turn their eyes to the Legislature of the country to help them out of the evils caused by a short labor supply, while others argue, and in my opinion not without some show of reasoning, that great caution ought to be used by our Legislators when dealing with their new Land policy, so as not to overlook the interests of the agriculturists by holding out inducements to the laboring classes to betake themselves to remote localities, and thus withdraw their labor which might be made more profitable by being retained nearer the seats of population. As my remarks apply to rural labor only, what is intended to be conveyed is, that evil results would most likely attend any measure which tended merely to convert a useful class of laborers into useless and poverty stricken farmers. This line of argument might be said to wear a selfish aspect, and as dealing in eventualities; nevertheless, the man who employs farm labor even on a moderate scale, naturally asks whence is the labor supply to come; our present scattered rural population will not contribute farm labor to any extent for some few years. Similar ideas pervade a large class of intelligent farmers and other persons more or less identified with agricultural business respecting the question of rural labor. Although there is a diversity of opinion touching the whole social system, as to what may seem

desirable or otherwise for the benefit of the laboring and industrial population of this colony, I am not desirous of saying anything on the political points of a question which has now become so popular, regarding the settlement of the lands, but I may be excused any brief allusion to the opinions of a class deeply interested in the results, at least, I hope that no remarks of mine will be deemed irrelevant or out of place.

Having stated thus much on the matter of labor, I am brought to the consideration of another subject, not altogether uninteresting, and that is the system of "*land tenure*"; in fact, I scarcely know of a subject fraught with greater interest at this particular time, or that has been canvassed with so much earnestness by a very intelligent though not numerous class amongst our farmers, as the system of leasing farms now practised. The truth of the matter lies in this, that the present leases are so one-sided and defective, that the system is becoming intolerable; and should the results of the next harvest prove unsatisfactory, I have no doubt that vast changes will ensue amongst many of the present leaseholders. The lessees naturally complain, that owing to the limited supply of good lands in earlier times, they were necessitated to yield to the terms of the landowner, let them be ever so stringent or unequal, as to making bargains about improvements or the like that might be made during tenancy, to be taken by the landlord at a valuation hereafter; that part of the affair was never listened to, and the consequences have been in several instances ruinous to the unfortunate lessees, by having to surrender improvements of every kind, probably before the expiration of the term of lease, owing to some unforeseen calamities; and thus industry and labor expended fruitlessly, have been made subservient to purposes foreign to the object set out for, namely, by supplying fixed capital in shape of farming plant and buildings, for the benefit of the landlord alone. What seems to be needed according to the opinions of most of those with whom I have conversed on the subject is, a "*tenant right*" law. There are some who argue that the matter of leasing land is merely one of arrangement, and not requiring legislative intervention; but the majority appear to coincide in the opinion, that in order to guard the owner of the land against deterioration of property on the one hand, and the farmer, who finds floating capital and skill, on the other, that some more perfect system is required than that which now obtains; and no remedy suggests itself to cure a mischievous system more effectually than a well devised legislative enactment, so as to afford security in either case, and above all to the man who sinks his capital, depending in some measure on the good faith of his landlord. And that such a law would be attended with beneficial results to the agricultural interest I am ready to believe; indeed it has often occurred to me of late that the subject of "leasing lands" in this colony is one befitting the attention of the new Board of Agriculture, as an inquiry into the system and its results would prove invaluable, in my humble opinion, towards solving more than one social problem.

I must now refer to the "small land tenures," as it is upon these subdivisions of the former large allotments sold by the Crown that a very considerable portion of the rural population is at present located. In the first place, the bulk of these small proprietors purchased at various figures, some at extravagantly dear rates, and as these farms or holdings were bought at intervals during the last seven or eight years, it might be expected that in the majority of cases satisfactory results have accrued, and as the occupiers chiefly belonged to a hardworking class, that comparative independence has become the lot of most of them; but I can give very little information of a pleasing character to point out many instances where such desirable ends have been realized, from all that has come under my observation regarding farms of small area. I am not by any means prepossessed with the idea that they have served the interests of those for whom they were said to be more particularly designed, viz., the "working men with small means;" and although it is and has been for years a common cry with those, not the best informed in agricultural matters, that the land should be cut up to meet the wants of small capitalists, I yet question the policy of laying out small allotments for agriculture in areas such as have been recommended, as my experience leads me to consider the fact that it is for the interests of the community at large, and not of a section of small proprietors, that the farming class should produce as much as possible from *each* acre of land cultivated. Therefore, if the returns be compared, it will be seen that the results are largely in favor of those farms having an area of not less than sixty acres; and notwithstanding the advantages of soil, it will be found that the *acreable* yield of produce on the small holdings is nothing to be compared with that on some of the larger farms in the same locality perhaps. But this is attributable I believe to the circumstance of so little capital being spared for the purchase of farming implements, or making improvements to assist cultivation. Then again, in consequence of want of skill with some, and through poverty with others, it frequently happens that the land is not kept *in heart*, that it is not surprising that so little produce is raised from an acre of land under the "small tenure" system. As the problem of the day with most of our practical farmers is "how to increase the acreable produce," I am fearful a long time must elapse ere any strong

advances are made towards this sort of business on the part of small holders. And believing as I do that many of these are occupying a position inferior to what they had been accustomed, and suffer from a want of requisite knowledge and means necessary to the proper tillage of their land, I am not prepared to say a word to encourage any man to settle on a small plot of land without having means at his disposal and some amount of practical experience withal, as the chances are that his would prove but a temporary and unsafe possession.

It may not be inappropriate to offer a few observations on the subject of rents for land in this district, as having said thus much with respect to the leasing system, I consider some little information should be yielded, showing the variableness in the rate of rentals for land generally: To commence with the mode adopted by some of the large landholders, ten years ago, in the neighborhood of Geelong, the system was to let land on short leases of four, five, and seldom more than six years, at a rental in kind; for instance, two bushels of wheat per acre annually, was the stipulated quantity of produce for the first two or three years, and two and a-half bushels afterwards; this manner of leasing has now gone out of fashion, as the system created much discontent on the sides of both landlord and tenant. The fluctuation of markets, the period of delivering the grain when threshed, all combined to raise obstacles and beget much dissatisfaction, as either party suffered or benefited by the operations between themselves in any particular year. The present lettings are generally for money rents, but there is nothing like a fair standard as yet for letting land; the rent for many farms on the Barrabool Hills and at Bellerine varies from 22s. to 50s. per acre, the term of letting from five to ten years, but very few of the latter duration, and in most cases no stipulations are entered into for taking improvements at valuation at the expiration of the tenancy; the average rate of rental for good land is, in my opinion, about 25s. per acre, those cases where 35s., 40s., and 50s. per acre are paid, may be said to lessen in number every year, as these rates were agreed for when the prices of produce ran high—during 1854 and 1855. As regards the poorer lands and small holdings, the rent runs from 7s. 6d. to 15s. or 16s. per acre, just in proportion to there being improvements or not previously effected, or the capability of the soil for arable purposes being of such extent as to warrant a higher rental.

From what I have just described it may be supposed that a large bulk of land is held under yearly tenancy or leases of the duration quoted, but it is not exactly so, although each year adds to the number of farming tenants, by reason of the owners of many farms, who first cultivated their own lands, having given over the business of cultivation, some who hold for investment, after permitting the land to lie unproductive for five or six years, as I can testify, in several instances have, within the last year or two, let their properties on lease, if leases they may be termed, and by a variety of other causes, the land is becoming thickly settled through the length and breadth of the district with tenant farmers; in reference to this, I may add that I have been much struck with the improvement that has taken place in some of the large farms now held under fair leases, the lessees, for the most part, being practical men, do not allow opportunities to pass without turning every acre to account; I do not mean to say that their respective modes of treating the land will bear strict scrutiny, but, nevertheless, production to as full extent as circumstances allow, is the order of the day, and it is from this view of the subject that I am frequently brought to combat the notion so prevalent with the masses of our population, who believe "that sure and certain happiness and prosperity must ensue could but a man live, eat, and drink on his own freehold plot of land." That thousands associate such pleasant ideas within their minds it is easy to believe, but how results prove the reverse of all former anticipations may be gathered daily by those who interest themselves thus far in social questions of this sort. From all that I have seen and heard bearing on this question of "land tenure," I must unhesitatingly state that my convictions go more in favor of tenant farming under well arranged *long leases* than with any small or even large freeholds where the owners cultivate. I believe the former system more likely to show advantageous results to the Colony at large than the latter. To support my view of the case it is well to bear in mind that thousands of acres in this wide district are encumbered as respects the fee simple of the land. The greater proportion of the numerous class of small, and even many of the large freeholders, are only nominally such; the amount of interest paid on mortgages is generally far beyond what would be paid in shape of rent for the very land itself; and then, with difficulties in the way of redemption and other contingencies, begetting a feeling of insecurity of possession, the mortgagor seldom is able to carry out improvements or make such preparation for crops as he might have done under different circumstances; hence the small productiveness of those lands as compared with that on farms where the tenant finds capital and skill to work the land hired from his landlord at a fair annual rent. There are, besides what I have before stated, many matters which merely constitute details of the private arrangements of the owners and occupiers of the respective farm estates, with which I need not trouble myself to make reference, that I shall not go further to

explain the position of the tenant farmers under leases than by simply pointing to the inferior cultivation and modes of husbandry carried on by the small freeholders with so little profit.

Before quitting the subject of tenure, I must draw your attention to some very remarkable facts that have not escaped my notice the last two or three years, and those are where parties who had been living on small freeholds in the vicinity of the unalienated lands of the Crown, with a view chiefly to graze cattle, that the majority of such persons have gradually removed to localities where they could enjoy a sort of uninterrupted occupation of Crown lands and reserves simply by purchasing or hiring small allotments in the neighborhood. A large class of such men are to be found, and may be traced from one spot to another every third or fourth year, apparently never permanently settled. I can cite instances where scores of men, living but a few years since within a radius of ten miles of Geelong, have left the locality, and are now pursuing a pioneer sort of life in the newly settled districts of the interior, their places have become filled up by others, and as the lands became alienated from the Crown a different class of men succeeded. The changes in this respect have not been unattended with beneficial results. Some, whose operations were formerly on a small scale, have since attained good positions, and are at the present time holding considerable sized farms, and in many ways proving that their removal from the former abode has caused to be brought about the comforts of life in a greater degree for themselves and families.

As far as I am competent to form an opinion respecting the soil and climate of those localities best adapted for farming and grazing pursuits, I certainly must give the preference to the high situated lands within a radius of twenty miles south of the Great Dividing Range, bounding the northern portion of Grant, Grenville, and Ripon. The climate there is well suited for most of the cereal and green crops. The abundance of moisture throughout the year, together with a large portion of first class soil, render such a tract of country extremely desirable for occupation and settlement by an agricultural community, more particularly owing to the healthy character of those regions at such a height above the level of the sea. I find many persons have become aware of that fact, and frequently manifest some surprise that more facilities have not been given for the settlement of a rural population in those fertile and well watered districts. But of course such description is not very well adapted for other than purely farming and dairy purposes. It would not suit vine cultivation; but hops might be successfully grown on the high situated lands, as I may instance the fact of hops growing to perfection on a farm situated near the eastern bank of the Werribee river, not far from Ballan; and barley likewise could be cultivated largely for malting purposes. The contrast presented between the homesteads and farms of those located on the lands just spoken of is peculiarly striking, when looking over the farms on the plains, to observe the barren appearance of everything around, the scarcity of wood and water, and the dwindled vegetation in the gardens even; besides which, the inhabitants of the plains do not, in my opinion, enjoy such thorough good health as on the high ground, owing to the short supply of water, and summer heats, which are most oppressive. Again, the seasons on the plains are so adverse that little encouragement is held out for location thereon by a farming community.

I think, Sir, that having touched upon several points of interest in connection with the state and condition of agriculture to the best of my ability, you will excuse my wearying you with further details on the subject, as it is just one of those questions that may be viewed in different phases, and on which many persons might differ in opinion, and form conclusions at variance with the evidence deduced. If there be any portion of this Report that may enable you to glean information of a useful character, I shall feel pleased to learn the fact, as from the length of time that has elapsed since collecting the Statistical Returns, I am not in the possession of official data from which to quote in support of some facts stated in the Report.

In conclusion, I have to express my fears that this will be deemed but an imperfect description of matters on which you seek information, and that I have not been able to perform the task imposed on me so satisfactorily as you might have expected; if further explanation on any points are deemed necessary, I shall be glad to furnish it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN ELKINGTON,

Collector of Statistics of Agriculture, &c.

To the Registrar-General,
Melbourne.

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

[FORM.]

OCCUPIER'S SCHEDULE.

(To be signed by the Occupier.)

Name of Place—
Name of Holder—

				Area.		
1. Extent of holding ...	...	...	...	acres	...	...
2. Extent of land enclosed ...	...	...	...	acres	...	...
3. Extent cultivated ...	...	...	...	acres	...	...

GRAIN CROPS.

					Gross produce.	
4. Wheat for grain ...	...	...	...	acres		bushels
5. Oats ...	...	...	...	acres		bushels
6. Barley ...	...	...	...	acres		bushels
7. Maize ...	...	...	...	acres		bushels
8. Rye	acres		bushels	}	acres	bushels
9. Bere	acres		bushels			
10. Peas	acres		bushels	}	acres	bushels
11. Beans	acres		bushels			
12. Millett	acres		bushels			
13. Sorghum	acres		bushels			

GREEN CROPS.

(Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)

14. Potatoes ...	...	...	...	acres		tons
15. Turnips ...	...	...	...	acres		tons
16. Mangel-wurzel ...	...	...	...	acres		tons
17. Beet ...	...	...	...	acres		tons
18. Carrots	acres		tons	}	acres	tons
19. Parsnips	acres		tons			
20. Cabbage ...	...	...	...	acres		tons
21. Land in fallow (bare or summer)	...	...	...	acres	...	...

HAY.

22. Cereal grasses—Wheat, Oats, &c.	...	...	...	acres		tons
23. Rye grass and Lucerne	...	...	...	acres		tons

GREEN FORAGE.

24. Cereal grasses—Wheat, Oats, &c.	...	...	...	acres	...	...
25. Maize ...	...	...	...	acres	...	...
26. Lucerne ...	...	...	...	acres	...	...
27. Sorghum ...	...	...	...	acres	...	...
28. Clover, Vetches, &c.	...	...	...	acres	...	...
29. In permanent artificial grass ...	...	...	...	acres	...	...

OTHER CROPS.

					Area.	Gross Produce.		
30. Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	acres	...	cwt.
31. Vine	Extent of Plantation ...				acres	...	...
	Age ...	1st Year	No.	...	...	...	...
		2nd Year	No.	...	...	...	...
		3rd Year	No.	...	...	...	...
		Above 3 Years	No.	...	...	...	...
31. Vine	Total Number ...				...	...	...
	Total quantity of Fruit gathered				...	...	cwt.
	Quantity of Fruit sold				...	...	cwt.
	Wine	...	...	...	...	...	gals.
	Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	gals.
32. Other crops	...	...	...	...	acres		
33. Garden ...	...	...	...	...	acres	...	...
34. Orchard ...	...	...	...	...	acres	...	...
35. Live Stock	Number of horses				...	}		
	Horned Cattle	Number (exclusive of milch cows)...			...			
		Number of milch cows			...			
	Number of pigs				
	,, sheep				
35. Live Stock	,, poultry of all kinds				...	...
						...		
36. Stock slaughtered for home consumption during					{ No.	...		
past year ...					{ Weight	...		
37. Milk obtained yearly	...	...	...	...	...	...	gals.
38. Butter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lbs.
39. Cheese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lbs.
40. Grain crops reaped by machine	...	...	...	...	acres.		

(Signature of Occupier)

_____ { *Freeholder*
or
Tenant.

NOTES.—In the "Extent cultivated," the areas in fallow, and laid down in permanent artificial grass, are to be included.

In making return of the "PRODUCE," the *gross quantity* of each description of crop is to be entered—*not the yield per acre*.

Where two crops have been obtained off the same piece of land during the season, note in the margin the number of acres under the second crop, and the produce thereof.

CIRCULAR LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

Registrar-General's Office,
Melbourne.

SIR,

Acreage and produce.

I have the honor to inform you that as a Collector of Agricultural Statistics you will be expected to comply strictly with the following instructions:—

1. The "Acreage under cultivation," of which you are to make an accurate return, is for the agricultural year ending _____ and the produce required to be noted is, consequently, that of the current season. Exception must, however, be made in this respect, with regard to vines, turnips, mangel-wurzel, and beet root, respecting which it is deemed preferable, owing to the impracticability of estimating the real yield so early in the season, to ascertain last year's "produce," and this year's "acreage."*

Signature to occupier's
schedule.

2. The occupier's schedule may be filled up by yourself or your assistants, but the information should be procured, whenever practicable, from the occupier or person in charge of the farm, whose signature ought to be obtained, as a guarantee that a personal visit has been paid to the holding; and when this cannot be done, a note should be made accounting satisfactorily for the omission.

Bound forms.

3. The forms are, for the sake of convenience, bound up in books containing 50 each, but if necessary they may be divided.

Occupiers' schedules to be
classed in districts, &c.

4. When filling up the collector's schedule from the occupiers' schedules, the latter should be separated and arranged in parishes, districts, &c., so as to accord with the order in which the entries are grouped; and when the documents are returned to this office the occupiers' schedules must be made up in parcels to correspond with the collector's schedule and be duly numbered and lettered, for ready reference.

Abstracting from occu-
piers' schedules.

5. The collector's schedule is so ruled as to admit of the principal items of information contained in twenty-five of the "occupiers' schedules" being abstracted on each sheet, and it is absolutely necessary that this process of abstraction be legibly and correctly performed. With respect to adding up the various columns when the returns of a parish, &c., consist of several sheets, the totals are not to be carried on from sheet to sheet, but must be collected on the last, or on a separate sheet, and added together. The collector is not required, however, to make an abstract of the ages of vines; the quantity of fruit gathered; the number of poultry; the stock slaughtered; the milk, butter, and cheese obtained; and the grain crops reaped by machinery. These will be abstracted at this office.

Summary to be made.

6. A summary of each county, by parishes (or, when no parishes have been formed, by districts) arranged in alphabetical order, must be sent in with the collectors' schedules.

Caution respecting certain
columns in collector's
schedule.

7. The columns in the collector's schedule, "Number of holdings," and "Extent not cultivated," need not be filled up in the case of each holder, but only on the total and summary sheets.

Recent occupants.

8. A return must be made of those who have only lately entered into the occupation of land and are merely engaged in grubbing, fencing, &c., as well as of those who have already been engaged in cultivation, with notes on the respective lines, explanatory of the circumstance of their having no land in tillage.

Private gardens, market
gardens, &c.

9. Gardens and grounds attached to residences, whereat rural pursuits are not followed, but which are kept merely for ornament and pleasure, are not to be enumerated; but all market gardens exceeding one acre, and those of which the produce forms an important portion of the means of support of the owners, and the gardens of squatters, farmers, &c., must be included in the returns. In the case of ordinary vegetable gardens, it is unnecessary to make any return of the description of produce or of its quantity, but mention should be made of unusual crops, such as tobacco, vines, &c. In the latter cases care must be taken in making up the "Total number of acres in crop," that no portion of the acreage of the gardens is reckoned twice over.

Permanent artificial grass.

10. With regard to permanent artificial grass, you will please to recollect that it is not merely the quantity sown during the past year that you are to make a return of, but the total area so laid down.

Certain especial informa-
tion to be furnished
whenever practicable.

11. Every instance of remarkably small or large yield should be inquired into, and if there are any particular circumstances worthy of mention, such as a peculiar description of soil, grain, seed, &c., these should be noted on the margin of the occupiers' schedules. Precise

* Notwithstanding this instruction, the figures returned have always been those for the current season.—W.H.A.

information as to the causes of the partial or entire failure of crops, whether owing to hot winds, aspect, drought, moisture, and the precise period when such occurred, is also most desirable; and collectors who, in addition to a satisfactory discharge of their other duties, attend to this, will be considered to have a preferential claim for future employment.

12. In filling up the column "Name of place," localities should receive the names affixed to them by Government. Names of localities.

13. When procuring information for making up the returns of live stock, you will please to be very precise in determining the number depastured on "purchased" or "alienated land" only, as those running on the "waste land" of the Crown are to be omitted by you altogether; and in cases where "purchased land" is connected with runs, you will have the goodness to write the word "STATION" against the respective entries. Live stock on alienated land, &c.
Station.

14. Returns of stock on commonage or town reserves are also to be made, care being taken to ascertain that the animals enumerated have not already been returned as belonging to the neighboring farmers. Live stock on commons.

15. Blank columns are left in form B., to be filled up by yourself, as occasion may require. On the back of the form are lists of the principal kind of factories, mines and quarries, concerning which it is desirable to obtain information; but you are not to be prevented by omissions in these lists from making returns of any other important branches of industry which may have sprung up, or of the opening of any new description of mine or quarry. In the case of mines, quarries, &c., it should always be noted whether they are being worked or not. Mills, manufactories, &c.
(Form B.)

16. The attention which is at present directed to the subject of education makes it most desirable to ascertain correctly the number of children for whom instruction is provided by private enterprise. Private schools and scholars.

17. In the selection of assistants you should make sure that, in addition to a minute topographical knowledge of their sub-districts, they possess a sufficient acquaintance with rural affairs so enable them to judge of the correctness of the information given, particularly as regards the weight of crops, inasmuch as the accuracy of this branch of the return greatly affects the value of the statistics. Collectors' assistants.

18. The co-operation of the various agricultural societies in the collection and supervision of the agricultural statistics, having been obtained through the Board of Agriculture, you will have, immediately on your appointment, to place yourself in communication with the Secretary, who will, no doubt, render you valuable assistance; and on the completion of the collection of each of the districts over which the operations of these societies extend, or of such portions of their districts as are comprised in yours, you will have to submit to the respective committees the *Occupiers' Schedules*, made up as described above, for examination; and as soon as supervised (which will, doubtless, be done with as little delay as possible) you will receive them back and transmit them to this office, together with a certificate that the work has been satisfactorily performed, without which (if withheld or not applied for) you cannot receive payment. Certificates from agricultural societies.

19. You will obtain from the secretary of the society a receipt for the documents deposited with him, having the date of their lodgment on it, and this you will immediately forward to this office.

20. The COLLECTORS' SCHEDULES and SUMMARIES are however to be forwarded direct to this office, without submission to the agricultural societies, *in order that the annual Approximate Summary of the colony may be issued at once.* Collectors' schedules and summaries to be sent direct to Registrar-General's office.

21. The time allowed for the performance of the work will terminate on before which the occupiers' schedules must be left with the committees of the agricultural societies, and the collectors' schedules and summaries posted for, or deposited in this office. For any delay beyond this date, not exceeding ten days, a deduction of half per cent. per day will be charged, and for any greater delay than ten days, the deduction will be at the rate of one per cent. per diem; at the same time that the right is reserved of refusing the returns altogether, if extenuating circumstances cannot be adduced in excuse for the delay. Time allowed for collection.
Penalties for delay.

22. You are also to understand that, notwithstanding the obtainment of the certificate of approval from the agricultural societies, as to the general fidelity of the returns, any serious omissions which, on examination in this office, may be discovered afterwards, will have to be supplied by you or at your expense. Payment of collectors.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar-General.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1859.

S U M M A R Y T A B L E S

AND

TABULAR RESULTS.

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA.—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE A.—Showing the Number of Holders of Purchased Land, the extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land Enclosed, the Area Cultivated and Uncultivated, and the extent in Statute Acres under each description of Crop, for the Year ending 31st March, 1859.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	Total extent of Holding.	Total extent Uncultivated.	Extent not Enclosed.	Total extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Enclosed Land not Cultivated.	Total extent under Tillage.	EXTENT UNDER CROP IN STATUTE ACRES.						
								CORN, PEASE, BEANS, ETC.						
								Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, and Millet.	Total.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Anglesey	86	17,341 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,191 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,074	11,267 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,117 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,150	660 $\frac{1}{2}$	597 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	..	..	1	1,303
Bourke	3,090	548,682 $\frac{1}{4}$	476,653 $\frac{1}{4}$	133,729 $\frac{1}{2}$	414,952 $\frac{3}{4}$	342,923 $\frac{3}{4}$	72,029	14,277 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,434	773 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	27,563 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dalhousie	667	94,833 $\frac{1}{4}$	67,391 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,911	84,922 $\frac{1}{4}$	57,480 $\frac{1}{4}$	27,442	5,409	13,253	495	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	4	19,210 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dundas	126	42,639 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,041	32,468 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,171	8,572 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,598 $\frac{1}{2}$	668 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2	..	932 $\frac{1}{2}$
Evelyn	192	45,613 $\frac{3}{4}$	41,138 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,045 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,568 $\frac{1}{4}$	33,092 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,475 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,493	1,468 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	9	3,024 $\frac{3}{4}$
Follett	14	8,041	7,950	620	7,421	7,330	91	12	2	3	..	..	..	17
Grant	2,289	458,496 $\frac{3}{4}$	401,858 $\frac{1}{2}$	152,583	305,913 $\frac{3}{4}$	249,275 $\frac{1}{2}$	56,638 $\frac{1}{4}$	18,019 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,484 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,066	4	10	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,709
Grenville	317	100,534 $\frac{3}{4}$	94,844 $\frac{1}{4}$	50,067 $\frac{3}{4}$	50,467	44,776 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,690 $\frac{1}{2}$	743 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,038 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	4	2,878
Hampden	104	121,320 $\frac{1}{2}$	119,473 $\frac{1}{4}$	67,587	53,733 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,886 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,847 $\frac{1}{4}$	636	692 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	..	..	1	1,362 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heytesbury	77	40,334	38,182 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,519	35,815	33,663 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,151 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,386	185	132	..	..	4	1,707
Mornington	217	86,911	82,141 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,120 $\frac{3}{4}$	61,790 $\frac{1}{4}$	57,020 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,769 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,460	2,201 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	12	3,787 $\frac{3}{4}$
Normanby	395	87,697 $\frac{1}{4}$	82,764 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,703 $\frac{1}{2}$	46,993 $\frac{3}{4}$	42,061	4,932 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,076 $\frac{1}{2}$	579	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	2	..	2,711 $\frac{1}{4}$
Polwarth	169	84,156 $\frac{1}{2}$	80,281 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,806	60,350 $\frac{1}{2}$	56,475 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,875	1,179 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,893 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	1	3,135 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ripon	277	61,670	47,223	15,783	45,887	31,440	14,447	2,895 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,528	154	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	14	7,592
Talbot	1,243	239,216	201,175 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,446	178,770	140,729 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,040 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,794 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,616	582	34	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,041
Villiers	833	195,240 $\frac{1}{2}$	168,501 $\frac{3}{4}$	47,681	147,559 $\frac{1}{2}$	120,820 $\frac{3}{4}$	26,738 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,871 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,796 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,062 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	54	19,786
Gippsland	244	65,386 $\frac{1}{2}$	61,854 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,238 $\frac{1}{4}$	50,148 $\frac{1}{4}$	46,616	3,532 $\frac{1}{4}$	868 $\frac{1}{4}$	702	80	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	1,659
The Loddon	733	109,116 $\frac{1}{2}$	92,978	48,471	60,645 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,507	16,138 $\frac{1}{2}$	840	2,213 $\frac{1}{2}$	253 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	..	5	3,359
Rodney	41	13,382	11,600 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,651	7,731	5,949 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,781 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	236	43	2	..	..	467 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Murray	400	83,700 $\frac{1}{2}$	73,899	39,428 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,272	34,470 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,801 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,751 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,260	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	290 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,501 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Wimmera	59	14,843	14,054 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,846	7,997	7,208 $\frac{1}{4}$	788 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	136
Total	11,573	2,519,156 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,220,197	794,780 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,724,376 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,425,416 $\frac{3}{4}$	298,959 $\frac{3}{4}$	78,234	77,526 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,322	480	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	265 $\frac{3}{4}$	161,884 $\frac{1}{4}$

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA.—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE A.—Showing the Number of Holders of Purchased Land, &c., for the Year ending 31st March, 1859—*continued*.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	EXTENT UNDER CROP IN STATUTE ACRES.																								
	GREEN CROPS (exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens).								HAY.			GREEN FORAGE.								OTHER CROPS.					
	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel- wurzel.	Red Beet.	Carrots & Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Bare or Summer Fallow.	Total.	Cereal Grasses, Wheat, Oats, and Barley.	Rye Grass.	Total.	Cereal Grasses, Wheat, Oats, and Barley.	Maize.	Lucerne.	Clover, Vetches.	Sorghum.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Gardens.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Orchards.	Total.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
Anglesey	214½	6	1	..	..	..	..	221½	577	6	583	..	..	5½	4	..	19½	29	10	..	¾	..	2¾	13½
Bourke	5,357½	13¾	29	2	7¾	30½	1,908	7,348½	32,833¾	148½	32,982½	657½	167	41	1½	41½	268	1,176	2,559½	1	88¾	159½	150½	2,959½	
Dalhousie	3,292¾	85½	1½	¼	..	..	294	3,673¾	4,394½	..	4,394½	20	3	½	2	5	98	128½	18½	..	4½	..	11¾	34½
Dundas	140	1	..	..	..	..	..	141	443½	..	443½	5	..	½	..	..	4	9½	54¾	15½	¼	..	1½	72
Evelyn	506½	4½	..	..	..	..	71½	582½	687¾	..	687¾	22½	5½	..	57¾	..	8	93¾	35½	..	34½	4½	12¾	86¾
Follett	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	46	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	10	1	..	..	..	11
Grant	3,758	48½	74½	1	34¾	15½	1,735¾	5,667¾	13,920½	311	14,231½	2,377½	20	76¾	9½	19¾	159	2,662½	836¾	2¾	323¾	89¾	114¾	1,367¾	
Grenville	1,126½	4	..	..	5	..	..	1,135½	1,543	..	1,543	26	..	30	..	..	..	56	66½	2½	5	..	4	78
Hampden	229	..	..	..	2	..	10	241	222½	1	223½	..	..	..	..	..	1½	1½	9½	2	¼	..	7	18¾
Heytesbury ..	313½	1	1	..	..	..	..	315½	101	..	101	5	..	..	..	..	10	15	12½	..	1	..	..	13½
Mornington ..	377½	4½	30½	..	..	..	43½	455¾	334	..	334	30	3	4	9	3½	62½	112	69	..	1¾	..	9½	80
Normanby	368½	..	..	..	..	..	17	385½	1,474½	9	1,483½	11	..	4	1	..	158	174	175¾	1¾	..	..	1	178½
Polwarth	194½	6½	..	..	..	..	21	221¾	383	24	407	..	..	4½	5	..	50	59½	45	2	..	..	4	51
Ripon	2,331½	6½	5	..	6½	10	113½	2,472¾	4,032	..	4,032	85	1½	11½	4	4	35	141	192	2½	5½	3½	6	209½	
Talbot	6,736½	34½	7	..	20	8	486	7,291¾	7,259	6	7,265	75	10	10	2	8½	..	105½	290½	9½	7¾	5	24½	337½	
Villiers	3,147½	52½	23¾	..	3½	2½	58	3,287½	1,936½	30	1,966½	22½	1¾	17½	5¾	..	1,403½	1,450¾	222	6	6½	4	10	248½	
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Gippsland	341½	14½	½	..	¼	..	139¾	496	653¾	14	667¾	30	..	7½	225½	½	322½	586	99	..	2½	2½	19½	123½	
The Loddon	1,031½	37½	9¾	..	13¾	5½	440½	1,537½	10,383	1	10,384	106	84	45½	..	16¾	..	252½	539	3½	38½	15¾	9½	605¾	
Rodney	48½	..	½	..	..	..	..	49	1,126	..	1,126	134½	..	..	..	..	..	134½	3½	1	..	..	..	4½
The Murray ..	418½	9¾	1	½	3	2½	616½	1,051½	2,845¾	5½	2,851½	116	19½	22¾	1	1	..	160½	198	..	26½	4	8½	237	
The Wimmera ..	79½	3	½	..	..	1	44	128	410	..	410	56½	..	1¾	..	½	..	58¾	39½	16	..	..	½	56
Total	30,026½	332	185½	3¾	96½	75	5,998½	36,717½	85,606¾	556	86,162¾	3,779½	315½	283	328	100¾	2,602½	7,409	5,486½	66½	547½	88½	397½	6,786	

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA.—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE B.—Showing the Gross Produce of each description of Crop, for the Year ending 31st March, 1859.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																						
	CORN, PEASE, BEANS, ETC.							GREEN CROPS (exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens).							HAY.			OTHER CROPS.					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Peas, Beans, and Millet.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Red Beet.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Total.	Cereal Grasses, Wheat, Oats, and Barley.	Rye Grass.	Total.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Grape.			
																				Number of Vines.	Fruit sold.	Wine pro- duced.	Brandy manu- factured.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	gal.	gal.
Anglesey	15,140	18,035	1,095	..	..	12	34,282	721½	24	1	..	..	..	746½	1,157	12	1,169	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bourke	253,351½	333,294	15,005	1,106	205	202½	603,164	23,543½	77	528	..	43	..	24,191½	41,956½	176½	42,132½	10	..	47,080	544½	120	30
Dalhousie	126,424	466,709	10,783	815	280	200	605,211	11,525½	343	5	..	..	..	11,873½	7,689½	..	7,689½	..	..	56	5	..	..
Dundas	14,070	5,036	395	..	40	..	19,541	339½	4	..	..	..	..	343½	711½	..	711½	..	200	400	..	..	..
Evelyn	29,777	39,924	1,116	130	..	82	71,029	2,312	2	..	..	..	..	2,314	1,111	..	1,111	..	..	7,150	30	100	..
Follett	328	25	30	..	..	..	383	26	..	..	..	..	..	26	71½	..	71½	..	20	..	..	..	..
Grant	258,313	222,773	14,940	80	60	1,652	497,818	9,929	302½	1,143½	1	161	48	11,605	15,065¾	310	15,375¾	1,795	15	778,266	2,663	7,405	42
Grenville	12,193½	48,698½	2,062	..	..	40	62,994	3,273¼	4	..	..	25	..	3,302¼	1,905½	..	1,905½	..	15	17,000	45	..	..
Hampden	14,149	18,392	840	..	..	15	33,396	906	..	..	..	4	..	910	229½	2	231½	..	60	..	..	..	..
Heytesbury	35,729	4,565	4,485	..	..	120	44,899	1,038	6	6	..	..	..	1,050	165	..	165	..	..	..	15	..	..
Mornington	35,769	67,492	2,435	105	..	180	105,981	1,651	..	..	..	..	..	1,651	625½	..	625½	..	..	1,040	..	..	..
Normanby	40,103	12,865	1,176	..	30	..	54,174	1,098½	..	..	..	..	..	1,098½	1,963	13	1,976	..	40	..	..	..	..
Polwarth	26,566	47,028	1,395	..	..	20	75,009	644	10	..	..	..	..	654	633	34	667	..	20	..	..	..	..
Ripon	84,128	164,630	4,301½	10	..	262	253,331½	9,366	30	50	3	39	40	9,528	7,893	..	7,893	..	30	17,650	..	..	..
Talbot	160,215	513,112	12,921	1,145	21	296	687,710	25,402½	117	142	..	117	23	25,801½	9,979	10	9,989	273	5	16,786	28	..	..
Villiers	365,137	73,600	29,502	80	..	1,668	469,987	11,311	319	215	..	66	13	11,924	3,663	15	3,678	132	190	..	135
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Gippsland	16,960½	15,444	2,063½	228	34,696	1,442¾	58	½	..	1,501¼	764½	25½	790	7,100	31
The Loddon	12,648	40,895½	3,569½	216	..	10	57,339	2,162¼	24¼	64	½	48½	12½	2,312	10,878¾	¼	10,879	480	31	59,182	27	5	¼
Rodney	2,862	3,908	910	80	..	..	7,760	148	..	2	..	..	..	150	1,371½	..	1,371½	..	10	..	..	..	..
The Murray	60,846	61,756½	4,588½	5,703	15	73	132,982	1,425¼	14	..	½	4	4½	1,448¼	4,497¾	4	4,501¾	..	..	41,892	55	110	..
The Wimmera	83	2,175	326	..	..	..	2,584	201½	..	..	..	..	..	201½	608½	..	608½	..	237	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,564,792½	2,160,357½	113,939	9,698	651	4,832½	3,854,270½	108,466¾	1,334¾	2,156½	5	528	141	112,632	112,940	602¼	113,542¼	2,690	873	993,602	3,578½	7,740	72¼

VICTORIA—INCREASE OF TILLAGE.

TABLE C.—Showing the Increase of Land in Cultivation in each County and Pastoral District of Victoria, in the Year ending 31st March, 1859, as compared with the previous Year.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROP.		INCREASE.	
	1858.	1859.	In Extent.	Per cent.
Anglesey	1,102 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,150	1,047 $\frac{3}{4}$	95·0
Bourke	74,145 $\frac{3}{4}$	72,029	Decrease	Decrease
Dalhousie	17,320 $\frac{1}{4}$	27,442	10,121 $\frac{3}{4}$	58·4
Dundas	1,157 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,598 $\frac{1}{2}$	440 $\frac{3}{4}$	37·9
Evelyn	4,342 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,475 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{3}{4}$	3·0
Follett	166	91	Decrease	Decrease
Grant	48,461 $\frac{3}{4}$	56,638 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,176 $\frac{1}{2}$	16·8
Grenville	3,560 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,690 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,130	59·8
Hampden	1,368 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,847 $\frac{1}{4}$	479	35·0
Heytesbury	1,660	2,151 $\frac{3}{4}$	491 $\frac{3}{4}$	29·5
Mornington	4,173 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,769 $\frac{1}{2}$	595 $\frac{3}{4}$	14·2
Normanby	3,984 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,932 $\frac{3}{4}$	948 $\frac{1}{4}$	24·6
Polwarth	3,141 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,875	733 $\frac{1}{2}$	23·3
Ripon	9,252	14,447	5,195	56·1
Talbot	20,446 $\frac{3}{8}$	38,040 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,594 $\frac{1}{4}$	86·1
Villiers	21,513 $\frac{1}{2}$	26,738 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,225 $\frac{1}{4}$	24·3
Gippsland	2,375	3,532 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,157 $\frac{1}{4}$	48·7
The Loddon	10,982 $\frac{5}{8}$	16,138 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,155 $\frac{1}{8}$	49·1
Rodney	1,140 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,781 $\frac{1}{2}$	641 $\frac{1}{4}$	56·2
The Murray	6,698 $\frac{3}{8}$	9,801 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,103 $\frac{1}{8}$	46·4
The Wimmera	736	788 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	7·2

NOTE.—BOURKE.—With reference to the apparent decrease of the area in cultivation in this County, it is to be observed that the present returns, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit a considerable increase in the Districts of West and South Bourke; and there is reason to believe that the returns furnished last year for the Parishes between the Merri Creek and the Plenty River, to which the deficiency is confined, were excessive. Notwithstanding that certificates of the general correctness of the Agricultural Statistics for the District referred to were obtained from respectable residents, a suspicion was entertained of their fidelity, and this impression induced the adoption this year of the system pursued in the Population Census, of obtaining signatures to the schedules of the holders or persons in charge of holdings. The experiment has proved most successful; the farmers having cheerfully aided in this effort to procure the most correct information attainable, filling up the forms themselves, or verifying them with their signatures. It is but fair to the collectors of the previous season to state that, generally speaking, their work has stood the severe test of the new method of collection.

VICTORIA.—AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE D.—Showing the Average Produce per acre of the principal Crops in each County and Pastoral District of Victoria, and the Average of the whole Country for each of the last four years, 1856–1859, both inclusive.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.	Bushels per acre.	Tons per acre.	Tons per acre.
Anglesey	22·9	30·2	24·9	3·3	2·0
Bourke	17·7	26·8	19·4	4·4	1·3
Dalhousie	23·4	35·2	21·8	3·5	1·7
Dundas	21·0	20·9	18·4	2·4	1·6
Evelyn	19·9	27·2	23·4	4·5	1·6
Follett	27·3	12·5	10·0	1·8	1·5
Grant	14·3	16·6	14·0	2·6	1·1
Grenville	16·4	23·9	22·5	2·9	1·3
Hampden	22·2	26·5	25·5	4·0	1·0
Heytesbury	25·8	24·7	34·0	3·3	1·6
Mornington	24·5	30·6	23·0	4·3	1·9
Normanby	19·3	22·2	21·9	2·9	1·3
Polwarth	22·5	24·8	22·7	3·3	1·6
Ripon	29·0	36·3	27·9	4·0	1·9
Talbot	23·6	32·8	22·2	3·7	1·4
Villiers	23·0	26·3	27·7	3·6	1·9
Gippsland	19·5	22·0	25·8	4·2	1·2
The Loddon	15·0	18·4	14·1	2·1	1·0
Rodney	15·3	16·3	21·2	3·1	1·2
The Murray	22·1	27·3	23·8	3·4	1·6
The Wimmera	16·6	20·8	12·3	2·5	1·5
Average of the Colony, 1859	20·0	27·9	21·4	3·6	1·3
” ” 1858	20·7	31·0	28·9	2·4	1·8
” ” 1857	23·2	25·6	31·1	2·2	1·6
” ” 1856	26·9	34·5	29·1	5·4	2·1

NOTE.—The averages given above are obtained by a comparison of the gross produce of each crop with the acreage under it, as returned by the holder himself, or his representative.

VICTORIA.—AREA UNDER CROP.

TABLE E.—Showing the proportion of the total Land in Cultivation under each of the Principal Crops in the several Counties and Pastoral Districts of Victoria in the Year ending 31st March, 1859, together with the Proportions for the whole Country in each of the last four years, 1856–1859, both inclusive.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.				Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
				Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.	Acres per cent.
Anglesey	...	...	...	30.6	27.7	2.0	9.9	27.1	1.3
Bourke	...	...	...	19.8	17.2	1.1	7.4	45.7	1.6
Dalhousie	...	...	...	19.7	48.3	1.8	12.0	16.0	.4
Dundas	...	...	...	41.8	15.0	1.3	8.7	27.7	.5
Evelyn	...	...	...	33.3	32.7	1.1	11.3	15.3	2.0
Follett...	...	...	...	13.2	2.2	3.3	15.4	50.5	3.3
Grant ...	...	...	...	31.8	23.8	1.8	6.6	25.1	4.7
Grenville	...	...	...	13.0	35.8	1.6	19.7	27.1	1.0
Hampden	...	...	...	34.4	37.4	1.7	12.4	12.1	1
Heytesbury	...	...	...	64.4	8.6	6.1	14.5	4.6	.7
Mornington	...	...	...	30.6	46.1	2.2	7.9	7.0	2.3
Normanby	...	...	...	42.1	11.7	1.1	7.4	30.1	3.5
Polwarth	...	...	...	30.4	48.8	1.5	5.0	10.5	1.5
Ripon ...	...	...	...	20.0	31.3	1.0	16.1	27.9	.9
Talbot ...	...	...	...	17.9	41.1	1.5	17.7	19.1	.3
Villiers...	...	...	...	59.4	10.4	3.9	11.8	7.3	5.4
Gippsland	...	...	...	24.6	19.9	2.3	9.6	18.9	16.6
The Loddon	...	...	...	5.2	13.7	1.5	6.3	64.3	1.5
Rodney...	...	...	...	10.4	13.3	2.4	2.7	63.2	7.5
The Murray	...	...	...	28.1	23.0	1.9	4.2	29.1	1.6
The Wimmera	...	...	...	.6	13.2	3.3	10.1	52.0	7.3
Total Victoria, 1859	...	...	...	26.2	25.9	1.8	10.0	28.9	2.5
„ 1858	...	...	...	36.6	16.9	2.2	8.7	31.7	.8
„ 1857	...	...	...	44.5	13.9	1.2	9.0	28.8	.4
„ 1856	...	...	...	37.0	15.4	1.3	9.5	34.8	.8

VICTORIA.—AREA OF HOLDINGS.

TABLE F.—Showing by Counties and Pastoral Districts the average Extent and average Area in Crop, of Holdings, and the proportion per cent. of Occupied Land in Cultivation throughout Victoria, in the Year ending 31st March, 1859.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.				Average Extent of Holdings.	Average Area of Holdings in Cultivation.	Proportion per cent. of Occupied Land in Cultivation.
				acres.	acres.	acres.
Anglesey	...	...	...	201.6	25.0	12.4
Bourke...	...	...	...	177.5	23.3	13.1
Dalhousie	...	...	...	142.1	41.1	28.9
Dundas...	...	...	...	338.4	12.6	3.7
Evelyn ...	...	...	...	237.5	23.3	9.8
Follett ...	...	...	...	574.3	6.5	1.1
Grant ...	...	...	...	200.3	24.7	12.3
Grenville	...	...	...	317.1	18.0	5.6
Hampden	...	...	...	1166.5	17.7	1.5
Heytesbury	...	...	...	524.0	27.9	5.3
Mornington	...	...	...	400.5	21.9	5.5
Normanby	...	...	...	222.0	12.4	5.6
Polwarth	...	...	...	498.0	22.9	4.6
Ripon ...	...	...	...	222.6	52.1	23.4
Talbot ...	...	...	...	192.6	30.6	15.9
Villiers...	...	...	...	234.3	31.9	13.7
Gippsland	...	...	...	268.0	14.4	5.4
The Loddon	...	...	...	148.8	22.0	14.7
Rodney...	...	...	...	323.9	43.4	13.3
The Murray	...	...	...	209.2	24.5	11.7
The Wimmera	...	...	...	251.6	13.3	5.3

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—1.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

TABLE G.—Showing the Number of Holdings Classified according to size, and the area held and cultivated by each class of holders ; the average size of farms of each class, and average acreage per holding cultivated by each class ; the proportion per cent., as compared with the totals for the Colony, held and cultivated by each class ; and the proportion per cent. of their holdings which the holders of each class have placed under cultivation.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS IN STATUTE ACRES.	Number of Holdings of each Class.	Extent held by each class of Landholders.	Area cultivated by each class of Land- holders.	Average size of Holdings of each Class.	Average Area cultivated by each Class of Land- holders.	Proportion of Land held by each class as com- pared with the total area in occupation.	Proportion of Land cultivated by each class as compared with the total quan- tity under cultivation.	Proportion of Land cultivated by each class as compared with the total quan- tity held by each class.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres per cent.	acres per cent.	acres per cent.
Under 5 acres	786	2,251½	1,788½	2·8	2·2	·1	·6	79·4
5 acres and under 15 acres	1,674	14,458½	9,379½	8·6	5·6	·6	3·2	64·8
15 " " 30 "	1,241	25,823	13,291½	20·8	10·7	1·0	4·5	51·5
30 " " 50 "	1,206	44,816½	19,216½	37·1	15·9	1·7	6·4	42·8
50 " " 100 "	2,199	153,150½	55,275½	69·6	25·1	6·1	18·5	36·9
100 " " 200 "	2,087	284,047½	79,026½	136·1	37·8	11·3	26·4	27·8
200 " " 350 "	1,140	298,681½	56,882½	262·0	49·9	11·9	19·0	19·4
350 " " 500 "	273	110,212½	17,113½	404·0	62·7	4·4	5·7	15·5
500 " and upwards ...	967	1,585,715½	46,985½	1,639·8	48·6	62·9	15·7	2·9
Totals and Averages ...	11,573	2,519,156½	298,959½	217·6	25·8	100·0	100·0	11·8
		*						

* The total quantity of land alienated to the 31st December, 1858, was 3,042,514 acres, so that according to these returns of the area occupied for agricultural purposes, there are 523,358 under towns, villages, &c., or lying idle. The additional quantity occupied for agricultural purposes during the year has been 406,022 acres, although that alienated from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1858, amounted only to 255,972 acres.

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—2.

TABLE H.—Showing the Number of Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District in the Year ending 31st March, 1859.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Total.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.								
		Under 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	86	14	10	3	9	14	9	9	4	14
Bourke ...	3,090	334	667	366	279	421	429	307	81	196
Dalhousie ...	667	9	64	63	76	159	165	81	19	31
Dundas ...	126	13	29	18	10	19	5	6	1	25
Evelyn ...	192	23	18	13	8	39	39	18	11	23
Follett ...	14	2	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Grant ...	2,289	202	329	241	269	431	435	182	43	157
Grenville ...	317	8	37	47	47	71	36	19	5	47
Hampden ...	104	2	14	16	15	18	5	3	5	26
Heytesbury ...	77	...	1	2	3	4	37	19	2	9
Mornington ...	217	4	17	16	15	34	32	38	10	51
Normanby ...	395	16	49	54	46	82	61	35	8	44
Polwarth ...	169	11	28	12	11	33	28	16	4	26
Ripon ...	277	4	20	16	32	95	66	16	5	23
Talbot... ..	1,243	37	115	141	169	344	254	115	20	48
Villiers ...	833	25	84	71	55	135	224	133	23	83
Gippsland ...	244	14	33	29	28	32	48	18	6	36
The Loddon ...	733	38	81	96	105	166	128	58	12	49
Rodney ...	41	...	3	4	5	2	5	9	1	12
The Murray ...	400	27	50	22	21	90	70	54	10	56
The Wimmera ...	59	3	8	10	3	10	11	3	3	8
Totals ...	11,573	786	1,674	1,241	1,206	2,199	2,087	1,140	273	967
Per Centages ...	100·0	6·8	14·5	10·7	10·4	19·0	18·0	9·9	2·3	8·4

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—3.

TABLE I.—Showing the extent in Acres of Holdings of various sizes occupied in each County and Pastoral District at the end of the Year terminating 31st March, 1859.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Total Extent of Holdings.	EXTENT IN ACRES OF LAND OCCUPIED BY HOLDERS OF.								
		Less than 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey	17,341 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	86	50	367	867	1,295	2,610	1,631	10,399
Bourke	548,682 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,017	5,805 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,468	10,338 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,321	59,556	81,065 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,426	320,685
Dalhousie	94,833 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	611 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,294 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,862	10,547 $\frac{3}{4}$	21,172 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,575	7,488	30,259
Dundas	42,639 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	233 $\frac{1}{2}$	349	388	1,417	728	1,794	400	37,293
Evelyn	45,613 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{4}$	269	321	2,682	5,492	4,648	4,698	27,279
Follett	8,041	6	66	20	...	...	...	320	...	7,629
Grant	458,496 $\frac{3}{4}$	505 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,809 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,945	10,340	31,273 $\frac{3}{4}$	58,181 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,968	17,461	287,012
Grenville	100,534 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	324 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,005	1,847	4,034	5,102 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,744	2,068	81,380 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hampden	121,320 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	326	551	1,166	804	1,535	1,128 $\frac{1}{2}$	115,704
Heytesbury	40,334	...	14	45	134	253	5,180	5,015	842	28,851
Mornington	86,911	11	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	340	586	2,257	4,686	11,202 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,295	63,388
Normanby	87,697 $\frac{1}{4}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	431 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,125	1,788	5,952	8,579	9,248	3,103	57,425
Polwarth	84,156 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	231	251	450	2,420	3,861	4,403	1,533	70,977
Ripon	61,670	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	324	1,259	6,961	9,201	4,218	1,902	37,638
Talbot	239,216	114	1,051	3,026	5,470	24,991	34,835	29,456	7,751	132,522
Villiers	195,240 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	800	1,482	2,045	8,314	30,793	33,385	9,433	108,911
Gippsland	65,386 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	619	984 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,200	6,310	5,330	2,404	47,247
The Loddon	109,116 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	700 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,085 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,008 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,400	16,335 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,332	4,829	54,315
Rodney	13,382	...	28	88	190	160	630	2,570	350	9,366
The Murray	83,700 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	385	490 $\frac{1}{4}$	782	6,200 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,893 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,458 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,297	47,122
The Wimmera	14,843	7	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	733	1,412	804	1,173	10,313
Total	2,519,156 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,251 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,458 $\frac{3}{4}$	25,823	44,816 $\frac{1}{2}$	153,150 $\frac{1}{4}$	284,047 $\frac{1}{4}$	298,681 $\frac{1}{2}$	110,212 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,585,715 $\frac{1}{2}$
Per Cent.	100·0	·1	·6	1·0	1·7	6·1	11·3	11·9	4·4	62·9

VICTORIA.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—4.

TABLE J.—Showing the Extent of Land cultivated on Holdings of different sizes in each County and Pastoral District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1859.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Total Extent Cultivated.	EXTENT IN ACRES OF LAND CULTIVATED BY HOLDERS OF								
		Less than 5 acres.	5 acres and under 15 acres.	15 acres and under 30 acres.	30 acres and under 50 acres.	50 acres and under 100 acres.	100 acres and under 200 acres.	200 acres and under 350 acres.	350 acres and under 500 acres.	500 acres and upwards.
Anglesey	2,150	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	76	50	173	445	308 $\frac{1}{2}$	352	325	390 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bourke	72,029	803 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,804 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,548	3,749 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,890	15,476 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,332 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,853	15,571 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dalhousie	27,442	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	590 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,016 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,807	5,757	8,916	5,080	1,779	2,477 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dundas	1,598 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	339 $\frac{1}{2}$	167	144	...	470
Evelyn	4,475 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	862 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,347 $\frac{3}{4}$	554 $\frac{1}{4}$	271 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,140 $\frac{1}{2}$
Follett	91	6	48	1	...	...	...	12	...	24
Grant	56,638 $\frac{1}{4}$	431 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,821 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,532 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,834	10,304 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,725 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,667 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,613 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,708
Grenville	5,690 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	478 $\frac{3}{4}$	858 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,302	915	878	47	990 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hampden	1,847 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	207	509	338 $\frac{1}{4}$	218	52	333 $\frac{1}{2}$
Heytesbury	2,151 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	11	32	41	40	1,168	428	56	375 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mornington	4,769 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	63	60	125 $\frac{1}{4}$	384 $\frac{1}{2}$	607 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,097 $\frac{3}{4}$	509 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,919
Normanby	4,932 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	205 $\frac{3}{4}$	327	371	950 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,271 $\frac{1}{2}$	606 $\frac{3}{4}$	267 $\frac{1}{2}$	900 $\frac{1}{4}$
Polwarth	3,875	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{4}$	163	205	874 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,191 $\frac{1}{2}$	613	55	640
Ripon	14,447	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	812	4,081 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,198 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,825 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,125 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,059 $\frac{3}{4}$
Talbot	38,040 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	619	1,585	3,128 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,631	10,823 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,075 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,613	3,487
Villiers	26,738 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	496 $\frac{1}{2}$	863	993	3,392 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,105 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,878	1,389	2,556 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gippsland	3,532 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	321	356 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,031 $\frac{1}{4}$	428	223	826 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Loddon	16,138 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	505	1,328 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,877 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,755 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,356 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,668 $\frac{1}{2}$	618 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,926 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rodney	1,781 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	28	57	117	105	138	345 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	959
The Murray	9,801 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	251 $\frac{1}{4}$	276 $\frac{1}{4}$	341	2,169 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,723	1,654	257	2,072 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Wimmera	788 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	57	124	53	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	216 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	26	156 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	298,959 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,788 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,379 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,291 $\frac{3}{4}$	19,216 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,275 $\frac{1}{2}$	79,026 $\frac{1}{2}$	56,882 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,113 $\frac{1}{2}$	46,985 $\frac{1}{4}$
Per Cent.	100.0	.6	3.2	4.5	6.4	18.5	26.4	19.0	5.7	15.7

VICTORIA.—LIVE STOCK.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

TABLE K.—Showing the Number of Live Stock in Victoria in the month of March, 1859, distinguishing the quantity on Alienated Land from that on Crown Land; and exhibiting the Total Stock on Stations, inclusive of Alienated Land connected therewith, as well as the Stock on Alienated Land, exclusive of that connected with Stations.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
Alienated land	52,255	275,529	37,756	591,303
Crown land	16,068	423,801	...	4,987,110
Alienated land unconnected with stations	41,762	188,476	34,925	272,555
Crown and alienated land connected with stations	26,561	510,854	2,831	5,305,858
Total of Colony	68,323	699,330	37,756	5,578,413

NOTE.—With reference to the number of pigs, it is to be observed that, owing to there being no assessment levied on that description of stock, no return is required or furnished of the quantity on the stations of those who hold Crown land alone, though there is, no doubt, a considerable number on them. It may also be noticed that the returns for Crown land are obtained some weeks earlier than those for purchased land.

LIVE STOCK.—II.

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA.—COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE L.—Showing the Number of Holders and Quantity of Live Stock held on the 31st March, 1859, on Land Alienated from the Crown, distinguishing Land unconnected with Stations from that connected with Stations.

COUNTIES AND PASTORAL DISTRICTS.			ALIENATED LAND BOTH CONNECTED AND UNCONNECTED WITH STATIONS.					ALIENATED LAND UNCONNECTED WITH STATIONS.					ALIENATED LAND CONNECTED WITH STATIONS.				
			Number of Holders of Stock.	STOCK.				Number of Holders of Stock.	STOCK.				Number of Holders of Stock.	STOCK.			
				Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.		Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.		Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
Anglesey ...	...	...	76	552	2,297	355	1,389	61	349	1,050	305	939	15	203	1,247	50	450
Bourke ...	...	...	2,959	10,526	50,713	7,331	144,189	2,949	10,369	49,097	7,283	119,519	10	157	1,616	48	24,670
Dalhousie...	...	...	610	2,229	8,895	1,575	10,997	595	2,030	6,332	1,505	71	15	199	2,563	70	10,926
Dundas ...	...	...	116	526	2,453	574	26,922	90	366	1,604	418	6	26	160	849	156	26,916
Evelyn ...	...	...	183	957	6,907	397	4	177	782	3,274	364	4	6	175	3,633	33	...
Follett ...	...	...	9	50	376	28	7,999	5	25	376	18	360	4	25	...	10	7,639
Grant ...	...	...	2,142	8,448	36,893	7,749	160,873	2,116	8,165	33,433	7,684	93,338	26	283	3,460	65	67,535
Grenville ...	...	...	305	1,894	8,923	1,185	46,431	277	1,687	5,400	1,098	11,634	28	207	3,523	87	34,797
Hampden ...	...	...	90	902	16,358	475	31,922	70	439	1,786	452	200	20	463	14,572	23	31,722
Heytesbury	...	...	110	1,298	9,554	384	3,370	104	1,057	6,334	346	2,570	6	241	3,220	38	800
Mornington	...	...	206	2,756	11,048	489	...	188	1,758	6,655	413	...	18	998	4,393	76	...
Normanby	...	...	376	1,863	12,125	1,244	19,800	346	1,296	7,712	1,103	3,928	30	567	4,413	141	15,872
Polwarth ...	...	...	148	1,427	14,616	485	11,592	126	703	3,200	386	4,520	22	724	11,416	99	7,072
Ripon ...	...	...	265	1,291	7,356	952	9,299	241	924	3,190	848	50	24	367	4,166	104	9,249
Talbot ...	...	...	1,007	3,671	21,083	4,394	57,860	985	2,962	13,943	4,157	17,280	22	709	7,140	237	40,580
Villiers ...	...	...	832	5,204	37,124	5,741	31,026	799	4,315	28,459	5,705	13,028	33	889	8,665	36	17,998
Gippsland	...	...	242	3,080	12,210	1,356	3,041	204	1,442	6,469	997	2,490	38	1,638	5,741	359	551
The Loddon	...	...	661	2,021	7,168	1,588	13,542	615	1,530	5,683	871	2,221	46	491	1,485	717	11,321
Rodney ...	...	...	39	352	485	207	700	26	123	310	115	...	13	229	175	92	700
The Murray	...	...	300	2,782	7,720	1,017	5,647	225	1,196	3,470	662	397	75	1,586	4,250	355	5,250
The Wimmera	...	...	53	426	1,225	230	4,700	41	244	699	195	...	12	182	526	35	4,700
Total	10,729	52,255	275,529	37,756	591,303	10,240	41,762	188,476	34,925	272,555	489	10,493	87,053	2,831	318,748

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